

# The Somerset Herald.

BY GEORGE L. MCNEIR.

"Be just and fear not."

\$2 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.

VOL. XI.]

PRINCESS-ANNE, SOMERSET COUNTY, MARYLAND, TUESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 1, 1891.

[NO. XXIX.

## TERMS OF THE HERALD.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY MORNING.

Two Dollars a year, payable in advance. If not paid within thirty days from the time of subscribing three dollars will be demanded.

One Dollar or twenty-five cents is advance, will be paid for any article, and no subscription for a shorter period. No paper will be discontinued until all dues are paid, except at the editor's option.

Postage must be paid on all letters to the editor, or else they will not be taken from the post office.

**Advertisements** not exceeding a square (six inches by six inches) will be taken three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion.

A liberal deduction will be made to those who advertise.

## GEORGE L. MCNEIR,

Respectfully informs the citizens of Somerset County, that he is now prepared to execute

ALL KINDS OF JOB

## PRINTING.

He has just returned from Baltimore with an

ADDITIONAL SUPPLY OF

FANCY & ORNAMENTAL TYPE,

SUITABLE FOR

CARDS AND GREETING-CARDS.

And will execute on short notice and fine style,

HAND BILLS, NOTICES, LABELS, PLANS,

CARDS, CIRCULARS, TICKETS, &c. &c.

In a next a manner and on an reasonable terms to

they can be done in New York, Philadelphia, or Baltimore,

and take a share of public patronage.

Princess-Anne, Oct. 16, 1890.

Princess-Anne, December 18, 1890—"

## SANTED.

I WISH to purchase a COOK, a NEGRO WOMAN

ABOUT forty years of age, a CHIEF

ABOUT 12, both of good character. For information

apply to

L. LONG.

Princess-Anne, December 18, 1890—"

## NOTES.

To the late to the Wedding.

Such a day you never looked!

Such a day you never looked!</











## MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS AND PHOENIX BITTERS.

**A CONTRAST.**—All nations, from the remotest ages, have had their own particular contraries. Before the time of the greatest Spanish navigator, people were only enabled to paddle about the shores. Just so with the Life Medicines. It is but two short years since I first ventured upon untried scenes, and have had the most singular object I ever was in search of—HEALTH. Vegetable medicines were indeed known when I commenced my search; but their use was not. By the use of them, have not only passed from me, but, comparatively speaking, I have renewed my youth. I can thus, with confidence in my own experience, advise with my fellow-creatures, that the most remarkable and useful vegetable MEDICINES are suitable to his own case? I have on file at my office, 361 Broadway, hundreds of letters, from some of the most respectable citizens of this nation, in favor of the Life Pills, and the Phoenix Bitters.

**THE PHOENIX BITTERS** are well called, because they are the most powerful restorative of the members of health, to a glowing vigor throughout the constitution; as the Phoenix is said to be restored to life from the ashes of its own destruction. The Phoenix is indeed known when I commenced my search; but their use was not. By the use of them, have not only passed from me, but, comparatively speaking, I have renewed my youth. I can thus, with confidence in my own experience, advise with my fellow-creatures, that the most remarkable and useful vegetable MEDICINES are suitable to his own case? I have on file at my office, 361 Broadway, hundreds of letters, from some of the most respectable citizens of this nation, in favor of the Life Pills, and the Phoenix Bitters.

**GENERAL REMARKS RELATIVE TO MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS AND PHOENIX BITTERS.**

These medicines have long been known and appreciated, for their extraordinary and immediate powers of restoring health, to persons suffering under nearly every kind of disease to which the human frame is subject.

In many hundreds of certified instances, they have even restored suffers from the very verge of an untimely grave, after all the deceptive means of the doctor had utterly failed; and to many, who had lost all hope of recovery, they have given a new sense of health, without which life itself is but a painful blessing. So great, indeed, has their efficacy invariably and invariably proved, that it has appeared scarcely less than miraculous, that the Life Pills and the Phoenix Bitters, applied at Mr. Moffat's office, No. 367 Broadway, New York, have obtained for 25 cents, 50 cents, or \$1 per bottle, and the Bitter for \$1 or \$2 per bottle.

**DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, and CROCKERY, DRUGS, CONFECTIONERY, BOOT AND SHOE HATS and CAPS, SAUCERS AND BRIDGES, CORN-SHELLERS, &c.**

Princess-Anne, December 18, 1830.

## NOTICE.

**W**ILL be let out to the lowest bidder at public auction on TUESDAY, the 13th of January, 1831, at 10 o'clock A.M., the following articles to be sold, to the highest bidder:—

Half a ton of good Hart Pine 12 ft. long 4 ft.

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A liberal deduction will be made to those who advertise by the year.

Advertisements must have the number of times marked on them for which they are intended to be inserted, otherwise they will be continued until ordered out, and charged accordingly.

## SIX CENTS REWARD.

AN ALARM from the subscriber in December last, an indentured apprentice to the Cart Wholesaling business, named JOSIAH WINTER. Whoever will return said boy to me shall receive the above reward. All persons are forbid harboring or employing said boy to him to be sent.

The boy said is about 4 feet 6 inches in height, light hair and dark eyes.

JOHN DUGHOEY,  
Wicomico Creek, February 12, 1839.—31<sup>st</sup>

EDWARD N. HAMBLETON.

31<sup>st</sup>

JOHN MOYATT.

February 5, 1839.

GENERAL REMARKS RELATIVE TO MCFEAT'S LIFE PILLS AND PHOENIX BITTERS.

These medicines have long been known and appreciated, for their extraordinary properties, and the most respectable citizens of this my native land, vouch for their efficacy in the cure of various diseases.

Persons whose constitutions have been nearly ruined by the "all-evil-life" mineral preparations of the day, will bear me witness, that the Life Medicines, and such only, are the true cure, in perfect good health.

JAMES POLK, Reg. W. S. C.

True copy, Test,

JOHN DRYDEN, Administrator.

February 5, 1839.

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THE SOMERSET HERALD,  
PRINCESSES ANN, MARYLAND,  
TUESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 19, 1839.

"The *Clay* for all ADVENTURES intended for publication in this paper must be paid at the time they are handed in for insertion, and for all *JOY WORK*, *CLAM* or *DELIVERY*, without respect to persons."

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE U. STATES  
HENRY CLAY,  
or *anywhere*.

Subject to the decision of a *High* National Convention.

MR. CLAY'S SPEECH.—We offer an apology to our readers for occupying our paper of to-day with the speech of Mr. Clay, upon the subject of Abolition petitions—for certain we are that the public will consider it a rich treat. We therefore, to the exclusion of all other articles, which we had prepared, lay it entire before you—for such a speech, and by such a man, we would not be guilty of publishing in part. It will be of incalculable service in every quarter of our country, for it will be read by all, and read with *wrapt* attention. We cannot do better, than to give the words of the correspondent of the Baltimore Patriot, to show the impression made by the distinguished speech on his immediate audience.

"The speech of Mr. Clay yesterday, was decidedly one of the best and most eloquent of his long and eventful public life. The paper which gave the *Senate* at an early hour, great tokens of great *immediacy* and *urgency*, and which was highly appreciated by all the diplomatic corps, and distinguished visitors entitled to the courtesies of the "Chamber," all claimed their privileges on the floor of the *Senate*, until the hall and its appurtenances, presented a dense and impenetrable crowd of silent and attentive listeners.

"What a stream of eloquence—of burning, moving eloquence, did not the great orator pour forth for two hours and more! "Abolition" was the text of the speaker: and as he proceeded from point to point, defending the domestic slaves of the South, vindicating its peace under the strong guarantees of the Constitution, and appealing from the timid philanthropy to the *bold* *second thoughts* of the *impartial* *agitor*, his great soul seemed at times to wear a mask of holy inspiration from the guardian angels of the *spirit*.

"Had he fallen silent, as some of the concluding sentences escaped his lips, Mr. Clay had said and done enough for "glory." The Chief Magistrate of the Union, if he should ever reach it—the highest, brightest, greatest gift of *freedom*—cannot, in the just judgment of posterity, add the "iyte of a hair" to the fame of such a man."

THE LEGISLATURE.—We are pleased to see that numerous petitions are now before the Legislature, from Baltimore city and several of the counties, praying for an alteration in the license law for the sale of intoxicating liquors. To abolish this law, so far as grog-shops and "doubtful" are concerned, where the local police are dealt out to its victims at one cent per pint, and will have a *direct* effect, by saving them from a thousand of our industrial, hard working people, who would not, perhaps, think of spending six and a quarter cents for one glass, but who now receive six for that amount. We hope a bill will pass altering this law, *pro* *per* *pro*.

The concerted elections are still under consideration, and we do perceive that they have aulced *in* *neat* to a satisfactory termination. The appointments for Somerset have not yet been made; that is, we have not seen or heard of any, except one already published. We would give place to the speech and to have been delivered by Mr. Hunt, of this county, if we could get it—will soon one of our delegation end it to us? Dr. Collins remarks in relation to John Jones, an insolvent debtor now confined in Baltimore jail, we think worthy of being generally read, and shall therefore publish them in our next number.

THE INVESTIGATING Committee.—This committee left New York on Saturday the 9th instant, for Washington, having been more expeditious than they otherwise would have had had there been more time allowed—their object being to report to Congress before its close, which is now at hand. The result of their labors has not yet transpired, but sufficient is known, it is said, to warrant the belief that not one-half of the *treasury* of the *Sub-Treasurers* have hitherto been published. However, let us wait patiently, and we shall know all in due season.

NATIONAL MAGAZINE AND HISTORICAL REVIEW.—We have received the second number of this truly valuable work. It is well printed, and what is still better, so far as we have been informed, rapidly in parturition. Success attend its enterprising conductors, for they deserve it. We shall give some extracts from this work as soon as time and space will permit.

CONGRESS.—We are sorry to see that the committee to whom Mr. Crittenden's bill for the prevention of officers of the general government interfering with the *elections* of the people, have reported uniformly against it. We hope that the *Senate* will, in their *concurrent* *vote* to prohibit the introduction of such a bill, and that the *House* will be in a position to do so.

"When he sees an *affectionate* *interference* in elections! That it *upsets* him to his *influence* this *subject* and his *brother*, and is therefore an *unjust* *adversary* of *people*!"—*Jackson's Inaugural*.

We hope that he will not give up this important subject, but to continue to press it upon Congress until they consent to prohibit the corrupting practice, which of late years has increased to an alarming extent.

THE HURRICANE.—This last European year gives an account of a most violent hurricane at Liverpool, in which amongst many others, three of the fine packet ships between New York and that port were wrecked. Those who have been on an *Earthquake* in the island of Martinique, will be many lives lost, and the town of Port Royal almost entirely overwhelmed.

SPEECH OF MR. CLAY,  
ON THE SUBJECT OF ABOLITION PETITIONS.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1839.

Mr. CLAY, of Kentucky, rose to present a petition, and I have received Mr. President, a petition to the Senate, to present to the Senate. It is intended for publication in this paper, but will be paid at the time they are handed in for insertion, and for all *JOY WORK*, *CLAM* or *DELIVERY*, without respect to persons."

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"The speech of Mr. Clay yesterday, was decidedly one of the best and most eloquent of his long and eventful public life. The paper which gave the *Senate* at an early hour, great tokens of great *immediacy* and *urgency*, and which was highly appreciated by all the diplomatic corps, and distinguished visitors entitled to the courtesies of the "Chamber," all claimed their privileges on the floor of the *Senate*, until the hall and its appurtenances, presented a dense and impenetrable crowd of silent and attentive listeners.

"What a stream of eloquence—of burning, moving eloquence, did not the great orator pour forth for two hours and more! "Abolition" was the text of the speaker: and as he proceeded from point to point, defending the domestic slaves of the South, vindicating its peace under the strong guarantees of the Constitution, and appealing from the timid philanthropy to the *bold* *second thoughts* of the *impartial* *agitor*, his great soul seemed at times to wear a mask of holy inspiration from the guardian angels of the *spirit*.

"Had he fallen silent, as some of the concluding sentences escaped his lips, Mr. Clay had said and done enough for "glory." The Chief Magistrate of the Union, if he should ever reach it—the highest, brightest, greatest gift of *freedom*—cannot, in the just judgment of posterity, add the "iyte of a hair" to the fame of such a man."

THE LEGISLATURE.—We are pleased to see that numerous petitions are now before the Legislature, from Baltimore city and several of the counties, praying for an alteration in the license law for the sale of intoxicating liquors. To abolish this law, so far as grog-shops and "doubtful" are concerned, where the local police are dealt out to its victims at one cent per pint, and will have a *direct* effect, by saving them from a thousand of our industrial, hard working people, who would not, perhaps, think of spending six and a quarter cents for one glass, but who now receive six for that amount. We hope a bill will pass altering this law, *pro* *per* *pro*.

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erates resides, so far as concerns political power<sup>it</sup>. Whatever it is that the *British* *West India* *people* have done to the *West India* *people* in the *West India* *territory*, must be done to the *West India* *people* in the *territory* *country*, four or five millions of African negro slaves had been dispossessed over the *territories* of *Scotland*, *Wales*, and *Ireland*, under *jurisdiction* *separated* from those under which they live.

I have said that immediate abolition of slavery in the *District of Columbia*, and the exclusion of new States, would be expedient or practical, but that the *people* of the *United States*, in general, believe that it would be *expedient* or *practical*, to *wait* a *little* *more* *time*. They are not *entitled* to *present* to the *Senate*. It is intended for publication in this paper, but will be paid at the time they are handed in for insertion, and for all *JOY WORK*, *CLAM* or *DELIVERY*, without respect to persons."

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MR. CLAY'S SPEECH.—We offer an apology to our readers for occupying our paper of to-day with the speech of Mr. Clay, upon the subject of Abolition petitions—for certain we are that the public will consider it a rich treat. We therefore, to the exclusion of all other articles, which we had prepared, lay it entire before you—for such a speech, and by such a man, we would not be guilty of publishing in part. It will be of incalculable service in every quarter of our country, for it will be read by all, and read with *wrapt* attention. We cannot do better, than to give the words of the correspondent of the Baltimore Patriot, to show the impression made by the distinguished speech on his immediate audience.

"The speech of Mr. Clay yesterday, was decidedly one of the best and most eloquent of his long and eventful public life. The paper which gave the *Senate* at an early hour, great tokens of great *immediacy* and *urgency*, and which was highly appreciated by all the diplomatic corps, and distinguished visitors entitled to the courtesies of the "Chamber," all claimed their privileges on the floor of the *Senate*, until the hall and its appurtenances, presented a dense and impenetrable crowd of silent and attentive listeners.

"What a stream of eloquence—of burning, moving eloquence, did not the great orator pour forth for two hours and more! "Abolition" was the text of the speaker: and as he proceeded from point to point, defending the domestic slaves of the South, vindicating its peace under the strong guarantees of the Constitution, and appealing from the timid philanthropy to the *bold* *second thoughts* of the *impartial* *agitor*, his great soul seemed at times to wear a mask of holy inspiration from the guardian angels of the *spirit*.

"Had he fallen silent, as some of the concluding sentences escaped his lips, Mr. Clay had said and done enough for "glory." The Chief Magistrate of the Union, if he should ever reach it—the highest, brightest, greatest gift of *freedom*—cannot, in the just judgment of posterity, add the "iyte of a hair" to the fame of such a man."

THE LEGISLATURE.—We are pleased to see that numerous petitions are now before the Legislature, from Baltimore city and several of the counties, praying for an alteration in the license law for the sale of intoxicating liquors. To abolish this law, so far as grog-shops and "doubtful" are concerned, where the local police are dealt out to its victims at one cent per pint, and will have a *direct* effect, by saving them from a thousand of our industrial, hard working people, who would not, perhaps, think of spending six and a quarter cents for one glass, but who now receive six for that amount. We hope a bill will pass altering this law, *pro* *per* *pro*.

The concerted elections are still under consideration, and we do perceive that they have aulced *in* *neat* to a satisfactory termination. The appointments for Somerset have not yet been made; that is, we have not seen or heard of any, except one already published. We would give place to the speech and to have been delivered by Mr. Hunt, of this county, if we could get it—will soon one of our delegation end it to us? Dr. Collins remarks in relation to John Jones, an insolvent debtor now confined in Baltimore jail, we think worthy of being generally read, and shall therefore publish them in our next number.

THE INVESTIGATING Committee.—This committee left New York on Saturday the 9th instant, for Washington, having been more expeditious than they otherwise would have had had there been more time allowed—their object being to report to Congress before its close, which is now at hand. The result of their labors has not yet transpired, but sufficient is known, it is said, to warrant the belief that not one-half of the *treasury* of the *Sub-Treasurers* have hitherto been published. However, let us wait patiently, and we shall know all in due season.

"When he sees an *affectionate* *interference* in elections! That it *upsets* him to his *influence* this *subject* and his *brother*, and is therefore an *unjust* *adversary* of *people*!"—*Jackson's Inaugural*.

We hope that he will not give up this important subject, but to continue to press it upon Congress until they consent to prohibit the corrupting practice, which of late years has increased to an alarming extent.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE U. STATES  
HENRY CLAY,  
or *anywhere*.

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**The Grave of Franklin.**  
BY JOHN S. WATERMAN.

No shielded up is record to these.  
To tell the children of the free.

Where rests the patriot and the sage,  
Far in the city of the dead?

A corner holds thy sacred clay;  
And pilgrim feet, by reverence led,

Have worn a path that marks the way.

There, stand thy lone and simple grave,  
Beneath the shade of grey,

With plantain-leaves and roses wave,

And subeems their fragrant bays.

Level with earth thy lettered stone,

And hidden by winter's snow,

Its modest record tells abose.

Whose dust it is that sleeps below?

That name's enough—that honored name

Has from enquiry reposes;

That blends with thy country's fame,

And shades round her fragrant bays.

Franklin lies interred in the northwest corner of Christ Church cemetery, Fifth and Arch streets Philadelphia.

**ANSWER TO AN EGOIST.**

**Mungo Mackay.**  
A PRACTICAL JOKER.  
BY A BLUE NOSE.

Of all the amateur lovers of wit, or regular professors of juggling, Heaven defend me from the entire tribe of practical jokers. There is no race more dangerous than the crew of muckrakers, or who compass more damage under the name of wit, or who feel more secure in their power to inflict a feeling of society. Can a vulgar, self-satisfied, a profiteer of puns, or an inventor of quaint sayings and humorous anecdotes; can I tolerate even an ill-natured satyr in the fun of the mischief; but when a fellow descends to introduce mirth, and meet a regular army of vicious jokers, I am aghast. "I am a joker," says a vulgar, every-hard-had to courage the naked through the world." I have been tried hard; for some whose good qualities I respected have given to this vice—but never could preserve a lasting friendship with a practical joker. The wife of his bosom is not safe; when there can the chance acquaintance or intimate friend hope for enduring confidence. I have met the invariable manufacturers of mirth, and all the invariable manufacturers of misery, and I have been tried hard; for the eternally troublesome that ever I heard of, was Mungo Mackay, of the good town of Boston in Massachusetts Bay. Others follow the sport as most men follow the bounds, or cultivate music, for recreation; but Mackay, might be said to follow it as though it were his life. With this it is the bony play, and it will be his death. Mackay has had and retain to him; he has not yet exhibited out a plot against the tranquility of his neighborhood; he laughed but when others were in a rage, and enjoyed life to mark those around him were suffering from the fits of his inventive genius. His father died just as he had grown man's estate leaving him a comfortable independence; but that period of his life, and nights in his cradle, were the years of the people of Boston. He was an Ishmaelitish set, for truly, his hand was against every man, and every man's hand against him; and the hand of every woman too, from the river Charles to South Boston, and for many miles round the villages, by a semi-circle of which the ancient capital of the land of steady habitation is enclosed.

It was my intention to write the life of this eccentric jester; but that I have read less interesting biographies than that of his, but I have thrown together a few passages that may interest him; and that some enterprising publisher may be induced to send out a scribe in the Great Western to gather up the anecdotes of his that are scattered as profusely as plums in a good peacock's tail, and the rest of the spangles in the Boston Gazette, relates to his appearance in the Boston Gazette, and his conduct in Boston, and General Dispatch at the foot of the long staircase which led to the printing office, one end of which was Bent's saloon, where he was examining the proof abroad.

Never and neareas came the noise, as footsteps appeared to ascend the staircase, clink, clink; Every body understood what it was; but, like the noise of the enterprise, and the people so soon made to chime in, in most sweet concord, was a capital motion, at least so think a Railor Company in Massachusetts, and they are trying to get to the top of it. The last step of the world are those who stay at home, such is the opinion of the best judges, to wit, their husbands. The worst women are those who have no home, or who love all other places better; such is the verdict of those who meet them abroad. A wife in the house is as indispensable as a steersman at the wheel. Who is great was the crowd, that the ordinary householder, as a steersman at the wheel, could not be beaten; he could read you off from his map, at the conclusion of a long war, the history of every campaign.

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## THE SOMERSET HERALD.

PRINCETON ANNE, MARYLAND.

TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 26, 1839.

— The Col. of the *Advertiser* intended for publication in this paper must be paid at the time they are included in it, and for all work, *copy* on delivery, without respect to persons.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE U. S. HENRY CLAY.

KENTUCKY.

Subject to the decision of a *Wing* National Convention.

— One thousand are due to the Hon. JOHN DIXON for valuable public documents, which we received by Thursday night's mail.

— MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.—We have received, but too late for publication in this day's *Advertiser*, the Report of the Committee on Ways and Means. We regret exceedingly, that this important paper was not received by us in time to lay it before our readers today, inasmuch as its contents are deeply interesting. We will not, however, publish it in our next number.

— Mr. Biddle, Chairman of the Committee on Elec-

tions, and Charles C. Carroll and Levin Handy, Esqrs., were chosen Secretaries.

— The Chair briefly stated the object of the meeting.

On motion, *Resolved*, That a Committee of five persons be appointed for the purpose of preparing and submitting resolutions.

— The Chair, in conformity with the above resolu-

tion, appointed, Isaac D. Jones, John W. Crisfield, Charles C. Carroll, Henry K. Long and Richard Lemon, Esqrs.

— The Committee after retiring a few moments re-

sumed and reported the following preamble and resolu-

tions, which were unanimously adopted, to be used in the place of the act.

— We were not present when the gentleman from Baltimore made his speech to the humanity of the mover of the amendment. To that appeal Dr. C. replied to the following effect.

— My friend from Baltimore appears to be

my humanity.—He asks why I am disposed to op-

pose this amendment, by which the State has a de-

creased its influence, and have also invited the attendance of Delegates, from the several countries, at an "Internal Improvement" Convention, to be held during the current week in the said city.—Therefore,

— *Resolved*, That we consider the speedy and

vigorous prosecution of the system of Internal Im-

provements, in which the State has engaged, de-

creased the highest interests of the State, and the

spirit of enlightened enterprise, which per-

suades us that any but a

— *Resolved*, That we consider the proposed

PASTERS STOUT: Rati. Roatan important branch of

the system, and that the people of this section of

the State are deeply interested in its early comple-

tion accordingly.

— A gentleman who left Annapolis a few days ago, informs us that he does not think it possible for the Legislature to adjourn in the time specified, owing to the

present state of undivided business before them.

— We are glad to perceive that Congress has at

last made something like a beginning to engage in

the conduct of Commodore Elliott, who is charged by

several officers of the Navy with ill-treatment to them, and an unmerciful and unkindly officer

indeed. We withhold any comment at the present

time, but that said Delegates have requested to the

Senate the following resolution to the said Convention:

— In contrary to the aforesaid resolutions, the

Chair appointed Dr. Thomas Robertson, Wm. H. Curtis, Esq., Wm. Dorsey, Esq., Dr. Wm. F. Waters, Dr. John Austin, Dr. Wm. Williams, Jas. Travers, Henry K. Long, Daniel Baldwin, and John W. Crisfield, Esqrs.

— *Resolved*, That the proceedings of this meeting be referred to the Chairman and Secretaries, and

to the Clerk of the House.

— *Resolved*, That the Clerk of the House be directed to lay the *Internal Improvement* Convention before the House.

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## THE SOMERSET HERALD.

BRIDGEPORT AND NEW BRUNSWICK.

TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 6, 1839.

"The Chat for all Americans was intended for publication in this paper must be paid at the time they are handled in for insertion, and for all job work, that on delivery, without respect to persons."

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE U. STATES,  
HENRY CLAY,  
OR KENTUCKY.

Subject to the decision of a Big National Convention.

THE TROUBLE ON THE FRONTIER.—It will be seen on reference to our columns, that the State of Maine and the authorities of New Brunswick are at dangerous points, and that if something is not immediately done to avert the wrath exhibited in that quarter, war between Great Britain and the United States is inevitable. The Governor of Maine has called out ten thousand men and the Legislature has appropriated \$800,000 to support 10,000 men which she is now calling into the field, and calls on Massachusetts to join in the cause.

The following important and exciting intelligence reached us yesterday, is an extract from the Boston Atlas.

The prompt intervention of the U. S. Government, we trust, may prevent a conflict, but it is a dangerous position to be in, and the British Government, to exclude jurisdiction over a portion of the high-into disputed territory of Maine, be persisted in, in serious consequences will inevitably result.

In answer, Mr. Forsyth tells Mr. Fox that he is wrong in regard to the fact in controversy—alleging it wrong, and defends the act of Maine in taking measures to drive off the trespassers.

Fox answers in reference to the actual jurisdiction claimed over the disputed territory by saying that he still refers the matter to the Queen and his government.

Mr. Howard, after the papers had been read, moved that the Committee on Foreign Affairs, Mr. Thompson moved the printing of 50,000 copies of the message and accompanying documents.

The above is the substance of what has transpired at Washington in regard to this important matter.

BOSTON ATLAS EXTRA, TUESDAY, 10 o'clock, A. M.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM MAINE.

THE STATE IN ARMIS.

Correspondence of the Boston Atlas.

The赤字 is at length, and Maine is in a condition to sustain her honor and the integrity of her soil.

An express has arrived this morning bringing an official communication from Sir John Harvey, in which he says that he shall repel all invasion, We hope, however, that it may be amicably settled, although indeed, things look very equally in that region.

THE SENATOR BOON OF CAROLINE.—It is with the liveliest gratification we give place to the Herald, to-day, to the proceedings of a meeting of the citizens of the upper counties, held on the 10th at Denton, to express their views and wishes in regard to the much abused gentleman who heads this article. We are gratified to learn that a similar meeting to the one above, will be held in the place a short time since, and "reached that Mr. Boon would resign his seat."

This is well,—this is as it should be. It will teach three upstarts, who would presume to dictate, that they do not compose all the people.—That there are others besides their lordships, who have something to do with the government of "Old Maryland,"—and, that an honest, upright and independent man, is not to be scared from his duty by the ravages of a few desperate and reckless leaders of a faction. Mr. Boon has covered himself with glory, in that, not in refusing to give his support to one who, in times gone past, would have prostrated his State in the dust, or sold it for "a nose of partridge." It has elevated himself with the people, not only of his own country, but throughout the State, who owe him a debt of gratitude and repaid, and never to feel inferior in any respect.

THE ODD FELLOWS.—It is stated in the Contre-temps, that the Odd Fellows had a procession in that town on the 22d of Feb., and made a very impudent appearance. The Rev. Mr. Hamilton delivered a discourse upon the occasion. By the way, can't we have another, with the people, and not let the Whigs be vigilant, and suffer no vantage to be taken of them by their opponents?"

THE DORCHESTER ELECTION.—Yesterday it was the time fixed upon for an election of State Senator in Dorchester county, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of the Hon. I. H. Reddick.

The "Cambridge Chronicle" holds the following language in relation to the duty of the Whigs, and at Bayport. The greatest excitement prevails, and a fixed determination to sustain our rights at all hazard.

LAINE AND NEW BRUNSWICK.—On the 11th instant, immediately after the arrival of the express at Augusta, with the intelligence of the capture of the land-boat by the trespassers, Governor Fairchild sent a message to the Legislature announcing the fact, and stating that he had advised the sending of a reinforcement of 300 men to New Brunswick, to sustain our rights, and to a copy to some other Whig senator, and that he is requested to have the same read at the desk of the president of the Senate.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the President, and that they be published in the Whig papers throughout the State.

WILLIAM FOTTER, Pres't.

WILLIAM ORREL V. P. W. MALSTER, Secretary.

NOVEMBER SLAVE CASE.

The case of the slave Chalcite, was again brought before the recently organized court of criminal law, to be tried for the violation of constitutional law.

In the present case, the slave is a foreigner, and the property of a foreigner, who brought her to this city, for a temporary sojourn, which the owners of slaves in the United States are legally authorized to do. But it is alleged that the law which allows citizens of the United States to bring their slaves for a limited period in this State, does not apply to foreign slaves who are brought here, and that if they are brought here, they *are not* slaves.

On the other hand, Sir John Harvey is said also to have owned one thousand of his militia, with directions to march at once into the disputed territory. At least it is said that regular troops have been ordered to a moment's warning.

The Governor of Maine has ordered 1000 of the Penobscot militia to march with all speed to the scene of the trouble, in the hope of the force under command of the new land agent. These troops were to march on Wednesday, from Bangor.

From the Philadelphia United States Gazette.

HENRY CLAY'S SERVICES.

When a statesman, tried and faithful, labors, before the nation, to vindicate a probable candidate for the chief magistracy, he is entitled to the sympathy of all.

The Governor of Maine is said to have sent a messenger to the Governor of Massachusetts, with despatches, the latter state also claiming jurisdiction in the disputed territory. The messenger arrived at Boston on Tuesday.

McLaughlin, the master of the public lands of New Brunswick, and Capt. Tibbles, of the Boston Packet, are reported to have sent a copy of their despatches to the Governor of Maine, and to have sent a copy to the Boston Packet.

Mr. McL. was going up to Aroostook to hold a talk with Mr. McT. who, he thought best to make his prison. He stated that all the force on the Aroostook was about 3000 Indians, and that the authorities or the people of the place, had no right to interfere with the Indians.

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Mr. McL. was going up to Aroostook







# The Somerset Herald.

BY GEORGE L. M'NEIR.

"Be just and fear not."

182 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.

(NO. XLIV.

PRINCESS-ANNE, SOMERSET COUNTY, MARYLAND, TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 10, 1830.

VOL. XI.]

TERMS OF THE HERALD.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING.

Two dollars a year, payable in advance—If not paid

within thirty days from the time of subscribing three

dollars will be demanded.

One dollar and twenty-five cents in advance, will be

taken for six months.—No subscription for a shorter

period.—No paper will be discontinued until all dues

are paid, except at the editor's option.

Postage must be paid on all letters to the editor, or else

they will not be taken from the post office.

Advertisements not exceeding a square (sixteen

lines or less) inserted three times for one dollar,

and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion,

longer ones in proportion.

A liberal deduction will be made to those who advertise by the year.

Advertisements must have the number of times mentioned on them for which they are intended to be inserted, otherwise they will be continued until ordered out, and charged accordingly.

## Six Cents Reward.

RANAWAY finds himself in an interested

in the house-slaving business,

named THOMAS BOOKE, in July last.

This boy is about 14 years of age, five feet high,

feasted fare, gray eyes, and generally keeps his

mouth open. All persons are forbid harboring or

employing said apprentice at the peril of the law.

JOHN MADDUX,

Living between Fortkirk and the Upper Trappe,

March 12, 1830.—R.

And when no more whispers forth her command,

Genie must thou shalt feel the warm press of his

hand,

On wings fleet no mine he will haste to thy home,

On the plumes of love then, he will come.

March 19, 1830. J. U. A.

From the New York Sunday Morning News.

The Old Clock.

"Here she goes, there she goes!"—Some

years ago there came to this country a family from

England, which settled on the upper part of this

island, and opened a public house. Among their

chattels was an old family clock which they prided

more for its age than its actual value, although it

had told the hours for years on years with the ut-

most commendable fidelity. This clock is now

situated in one of the private parlors of the house,

and many a time has it been the theme of remark

in consequence of its solemnly antique exterior.

A few days since, about dusk, a couple of mail

wags drove up to the door of the hotel, rented in a

light and beautiful wagon, drawn by a superb bay

horse. They sprung out—ordered the oars to

pay every attention to the animal and to stable him

for the night. Entering the hotel, they tossed off

a glass of wine a piece, mouthed a cigar, and di-

rected the landlord to provide the best game sup-

per in his power. There was a winsome look in

the countenance of the elder—a bright sparkling

eye which occasionally he half-closed in a

style that gave him the air of "a knowing one,"

and a slight curving of the corners of the mouth

that showed his ability to enjoy, while his whole

debonair made every acute observer sure of his

ability to perpetrate a joke. Now and then when

his lips parted and he ran his fingers through his

hair with a languid expression, it was evident he

was eager to be at work in his vacation—that of a

practical joker! The other was a dapper young

man, although different in appearance, yet with

features that indicated that his mind was well-fit-

ten to be a successful companion with his mate, and

a dry pun or gravelly delivered witicism was fre-

quently worked off with an air of philosophy or in-

concern that gave him at once the credit of being

a first-rate wit. Supper on the table, these two

Yankees were not dull as a couple generally will

be at table, but made mirth and laughter, and wit

their companions, and as wine in his part-colorful

flowing robes presided, there was a "set out" fit

for a prince and his associates. The Yankees ate

and drank and were right merry, when the old to-

midly clock whirred and whirled as the hammer on

the bell struck one, two, three, four, five, six, sev-

en, eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve! The elder

looked up at the old monitor before him, stuck his

silken on the table and looked again steadily for a

minute, and then laughed not heartily, awakening

the walter, who was just dozing by the window-

slill.

"What in the name of Monks are you laughing at?" asked the dapper Yankee, as he cast his

eyes now over the table, now over and around him

to ascertain where the m-o-t of the joke was con-

cealed. The elder winked dly, and yawning le-

gily, slowly raised the forefinger of his right hand

and applied it gracefully to his nose. The dapper

man understood him.

"Here she goes, there she goes!" repeated the

landlord, and his hand still moved on.

In a minute his wife entered, full of agony of

soul—"My dear," she kindly said, "look on me,

you will see what she speaks!"

"Here she goes, there she goes!" and his hand

continued to go, but his wife would not let go; she

would stay, and he thought she was determined to

conspire against him and make him lose the wager.

She wpt, and she continued—

"What cause have you for this? Why do you

do so?" Has your wife?"

"Here she goes, there she goes!" and his finger

receded to tracing her air progress, for any-

thing she could ascertain to the contrary.

"My dear," she still continued, thinking that

the thought of his child, who he fondly loved

would tend to restore him, "shall I call up your

daughter?"

"Here she goes, there she goes!"

"Won't it?"

again repeated, his eyes becoming more and more

fixed and glazed, from the steeliness of the gaze

and the smile which had great effect upon the

mind of those present, played upon his face, as he

thought of the many unsuccessful trials to win

him from his purpose, and of his success in baffling

them. The physician entered. He stood by the

side of the busy man. He looked at him in si-

lence, shook his head, and to the anxious inquiry

of the wife, answered—

"No, madam! the fewer persons here the bet-

ter. The maid had better stay away; do not let

the maid—"

"Here she goes, there she goes!" yet again,

again, in harmony with the waving finger, issued

from the lips of the landlady.

"A consultation, I think, will be necessary,"

said the physician. "Will you run for Dr. W—

"I—"

The kind neighbor buttoned up his coat and hurried

from the room.

In a few minutes Dr. W—, with another

indeed gentleman, entered.

"This is a sorry sight," said the doctor present.

"Indeed it is, sir," was the reply.

"It is an attack on the part of the Government, I

think."

"Here she goes, there she goes!" was the sole

reply.

The physicians stepped into a corner and con-

sulted together.

"Will you be good enough to run for a binder?"

"We must have his head shaved and blistered," said

Dr. W—.

"Here she goes, there she goes!" was the sole

reply.

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## THE SOMERSET HERALD.

PRINCESS ANN, MARYLAND.

TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 19, 1830.

\* The Cost for all ADVERTISEMENTS intended for publication in this paper must be paid at the time they are handed in for insertion, and for all ADVERTISEMENTS on delivery, without respect to persons.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE U. STATES,  
HENRY CLAY,  
of KENTUCKY.

Subject to the decision of a WHIG National Convention.

Persons who are indebted to this establishment for ADVERTISEMENTS and JOBS WANTED, would kindly be coming forward and liquidating the same.

Two hours on our books several hundred dollars, principally due us for ADVERTISEMENTS, some of whom are standing and very far from under six months. Our patrons should bear in mind that we have to pay Cash for all our materials, paper, ink, &c, &c, and without they pay us punctually, we must necessarily fall behind hand.

The individual amounts due us are small, but when taken altogether will be of the greatest service to us, and we hope all who desire to see the prosperity of the Somerset Herald, will come forward cheerfully and pay us our just demands.

THE OLD CLOCK.—Under this head on our first page will be found one of the best Yankee stories we ever read or heard. All who can enjoy a good joke should give it a perusal.

WHIG FESTIVAL.—We perceive from a notice in the Cambridge Chronicle, that the Whigs of Dorchester county have determined to have a festival in honor of their Senator elect, Wm. T. Godboldough, Esq., on the last Saturday in this month, at Cedar Landing, Griffith's Neck, to which all parties are invited.

GOOD DAY'S WORK.—There is a competitor in our offices, who on last Friday, from six in the morning until five o'clock in the afternoon, set up 19,000 m's Burgess type, principally solid matter. Read this if you can, no you Baltimore *fact* goes typographical genius.

There is a special election held in Frederick on the 13th inst., to fill the vacancy occasioned by the retirement of Dr. Geyer and Mr. Headenough, the result of which we have not learned.

We return our thanks to Dr. COLLINS, of the Baltimore del. for his increasing attention in sending us public documents and journals.

MAJOR JACK DOWNING.—In another column will be found a letter from this renowned "ilitary chieftain" of the 2d Brigade, touching the *border difficulties*. We need not analyze a perusal.

SOMERSET COUNTY, March 18, 1830.

The General Assembly of Maryland—

We the undersigned, having understood that a law has passed to elect the Commissioners of the County by the people,—the election to take place the 27th March, instant; and learning also, that the Trustees of the Poor are to be abolished—do earnestly recommend to our Delegates and Senator from this county in the Legislature, to procure, if possible, a REPEAL of the said law, so as to prevent the election on the 27th inst., and the abolition of the Trustees of the Poor are concerned. We are in favor of electing the Commissioners by the people, provided the election can be made to come on in October, when all extra expenses will be spared. We think it unwise, and altogether inadvisable to abolish the *Tre-true* of the Poor. We think it very important to the true interest of the county and extremely polite at the same time, that a separate body should be preserved to take charge of the poor. We advise and request that that feature in the present law be repealed. We advise and request that the per diem of the Commissioners be also increased to at least THIRTY dollars. There can be nothing more *excessive* than to the maxim, which teaches that if the Public expects its interest to be faithfully attended to, it can't pay its public servants a reasonable compensation for services rendered."

The resolutions were adopted without dissent.

Messrs. Carroll, S. W. Jones and Wm. Miles, were appointed by the Chair, under a resolution that purposed to ascertain whether Messrs. Polk and Patterson accepted the nomination of their candidates, reported that they did accept.

On motion of Rader Winder, Esq., the following resolution was unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That the opinion of this meeting of the members of the Convention of Somerset County should remain until the elections in October next it stand previous to the act of the General Assembly at its present session, in relation to the matter. And that a copy of this resolution be forwarded with the petition for the repeal of that act.

THE WAR.—In our column of to-day will be found the proceedings of the General Assembly of Nova Scotia on the reception of the news from Maine. It appears that they immediately voted one hundred thousand pounds to be at the disposal of the Government, and to raise eight thousand volunteers to go to the assistance of New Brunswick. The vote was followed up, on motion of one of the members, by "three hearty cheers for New Brunswick and the Queen of Great Britain." It is the prevailing opinion that we are in Maine that they are steadily and systematically "going ahead" and in the last measure, numbers of volunteers were sent to the main for defense of the territory. There has not yet been a battle, but here there may be one, no one can tell. Some of the papers intimate that Sir John Harvey acts as though he would like to "break out," but no one is at all sure. One thing we believe is certain, and that is that Maine will not give in, until forced to do so by overwhelming numbers. The Army and the Navy and Stripes ever wave victoriously.

SILK CULTURE.—By a report made at the Washington Madisonian says: "The silk culture which was introduced into this country by the Chinese, has been adopted by the Chair appointed Dr. James Stewart and Samuel W. Jones, Esq. to obtain signatures to the Memorial, recommended by this meeting, and to forward the memorial and the proceedings of the meeting to our Delegates and Senator in the General Assembly, and to request the editor of the Somerset Herald to insert them in his paper."

On motion the meeting adjourned.

JOSEPH S. COTTMAN, President.

H. W. WYATT, Secretary.

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A bill has been introduced into the legislature of N. W. Jersey, proposing to repeal the act of a former session, to encourage the culture of silk. This retrograde movement will not be accomplished.

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### Poetry

*Selected for the Somerset Herald, by a Lady.*  
**WHEN YOUTH WE OVER JOURNEYED,**  
 When childhood's sportive years have passed,  
 With all there blithely smiling train,  
 When toils and troublous gather fast  
 To prove our childhood's visions vain,  
 Is it not sweet to hover round  
 On fancy fancy's piano bright,  
 And know again thy joys?—  
 Our youthful sports with fond delight?  
 On memory's deep and winding track  
 Are pictured scenes of days gone by,  
 When on the road fierce bray back  
 And call to us such tears we bleed,  
 To sigh o'er pleasure now no more,  
 O'er scenes who soothed were to weep,  
 Fonda's muse of days gone by,  
 Inspire a heart of feelings deep,  
 By retrospection's pure employ.  
 The man is worn't from levity,  
 And sought to tread with cheerful sky  
 The path that leads it to the sky.  
 The world's vexation, toil and grief  
 Can which cause a better sigh?  
 To those who seek a calm relief  
 In musing on the days gone by.

**WHAT A FARMER WANTS.**

The Farmer wants a stable mind,  
 A purpose sure and steady,  
 To patient toil inclining—  
 For business always ready.  
 Good careful hinds well inclined,  
 And judgment acting clearly,  
 To sift out trials with even mix'd,  
 Though it should cost him deary.  
 He wants a neat and prudent wife,  
 Who when he comes, can save it;  
 Who kindly soothes the care of life,  
 (Best gift of him who gave it.)  
 He wants a snug and tidy farm,  
 And health and strength together;  
 A house and barn to keep all warm  
 In cold and rainy weather.  
 Heaven's blessing then must crown the whole,  
 Or all his hopes are blotted;  
 But with the resting on his soul,  
 The purest joys are nestled.  
 He then enjoys a bliss, unknown  
 To those the world over greater;  
 Known only to the good alone,  
 The earliest and the latest.

**Information is Wanted.**

**ESPRESSO WILLIAM CALDER,** who left Elba, Geneva county, New York, about the 15th of Nov. 1836, to go to the State of Maryland, with an estate, part of which had been left him by his uncle, James Parker, deceased of Kent county, Maryland.

Said Calder wrote to his wife in Elba, in 1836, stating that he had employed three lawyers in Baltimore to assist him, but did not give either of their names, since that time he has not been heard of. Any person who may know the specific name of the Calder, will please advise the writer of his wife and child, who are desirous to know any thing about him, or the situation of the estate, by addressing P. S. Church, P. M., Oakfield, Genesee co. N. Y.

Editor of papers in Maryland, will please insert the above a few times, and greatly oblige a dissolute wife.

Oakfield, Genesee county, N. Y. — 12

**Improvements in Dental Surgery.**

**P**ARTICULARLY as related to the Manufacturing of Incurpable Teeth, and the manner of adapting them to the mouth of the patient. In these TESTIMONIES, BOSTON, BOSTON, and elsewhere, can be inserted from time to time any kind of information respecting the use of the teeth, will suffice to relieve the writer of his wife and child, who are desirous to know any thing about him, or the situation of the estate, by addressing P. S. Church, P. M., Oakfield, Genesee co. N. Y.

Editor of papers in Maryland, will please according to the late scientific improvements in the art. FRED. H. KNAUP, DENTAL SURGEON, corner of Charles and Fayette street, BALTIMORE, September 25, 1836.

**Cost for Negroes.**

**W**E wish to purchase NEGROES from the age of six to thirty years, who will give the king of God's grace. Any person who has slaves to sell will do well to give us a call before disposing of them.

OVERLY & SANDERS,  
Princess-Anne, February 26, 1836. — IV

**NOTICE.**

**I**wish to purchase NEGROES from the age of six to thirty years, for which I will pay the HIGHEST CASH PRICES. Letters from any part of the Eastern Shore of Maryland or Virginia will be promptly attended to and good titles will be expected in all cases.

WILLIAM B. JONES,  
Princess-Anne, March 19, 1836.

**NEW GOODS.**

**W**E have lately received a large and handsome assortment of

**NEW GOODS,**

suitable for the season. We invite our friends and the public to give us a call, where they may expect to find a great variety of goods.

S. W. JONES & CO.,  
October 30, 1836. — IV

**A GAMBLE.**

**D**R. M. R. SMITH will resume his practice in Baltimore, on the 15th March, and continue it as usual.

He will also commence on the 1st of April, a course of Lectures on the most important topics in Anatomy, Surgery and the Practice of Medicine, to be continued through the summer, with an intermission in August.

March 3, 1836.—IV

**KNAPP & CHAMPEYS,**

**DENTAL SURGEONS,**

*N. B. Course of Charles & Fayette streets,*  
BALTIMORE.

Sept. 25, 1836. — IV

**MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS AND PHENIX BITTERS.**

**A** SMALL quantity only, now

on hand. No trust for this medicine.

March 12, 1836.—IV

**AGENTS.**

WM. W. JOHNSTON, Princess-Anne, BUREY & DRUMMOND, Snow Hill,

J. J. WILLIAMS & SONS, Berlin, Md.

PURNEL TOADVINE, New York, Md.

THOM. H. DAWSON & SONS, Boston.

MUSTISTER & SALTSBURY, Boston.

GEORGE H. HULL, M. D., Boston.

ALICE M. HULL, Boston.

JOHN M. NEIR, Boston.

Princess-Anne, March 19, 1836.

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## THE SOMERSET HERALD.

FRIDAY EVENING, MAY 10, 1839.

The Cash for all Vouchers intended for publication in the paper must be paid at the time of publication, and the author, and all others, are to be paid on delivery, without respect to persons.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE U. S. STATES,  
HENRY CLAY,  
OF KENTUCKY.

Subject to the decision of a Wab National Convention.

The following gentlemen have been commissioned as Justices of the 21st District Court, in the places of those before appointed and resigned:

JOHN WOODFORD,  
BENJAMIN DAVIS,  
CHARLES GARDNER.

••••• FATAL DUEL.—An extract from the office of the Daily Democrat, dated Portsmouth, April 27th, in which it is said took place yesterday near the Daniel St. Camp, about you this side of Lake Huron, between J. Scavell Jones, of Shreve, N. C., and Mr. E. Wright Wilson, of the city of New York.

The parties met about 4 o'clock, near the house of Mr. J. F. Foreman, in Norfolk county, Va., and Mr. Wilson fell dead the first time. The quarrel originated at Petersburg, during the late rates at that place. The cause of the quarrel, we learn, was the following words spoken by Mr. Wilson, in presence of Mr. Jones: "I know enough of Southern people to know that they never comply with their obligations." They fought at a distance of six paces.

••••• A GOOD EXAMPLE.—The Boston Transcript mentions: "That a clergyman in a neighboring town, the last Sabbath in the old year, gave a sermon to preach to his flock on the duties of the coming year, and particularly exhorted the congregation to pay promptly for their papers." This reverend gentleman was of our opinion, we presume, that those who neglect to pay for their papers are generally backward in paying their church rates and pew rents, which is generally the case.

••••• BETHLEHEM.—A case was tried in the Marine Court, New York, to recover \$500 paid in defendant's hands as stakeholders on a game at draughts or chequers. The following summary of the case we copy from the New Era:

BETHLEHEM.—A case was tried in the Marine Court, New York, to recover \$500 paid in defendant's hands as stakeholders on a game at draughts or chequers. The following summary of the case we copy from the New Era:

••••• OASIS OF MY HOPE.—There is not much doubt but my city denizen will willingly sing with the author of the following, (Mr. Tupler of England,) who has recently published "Glorious and other poems." The extract which follows, is from a poem called "Wilson's Wish," and we think, when the lines are closed in their vesture and flowers, almost any poet in England would have wisdom in wishing for them to be his own:

••••• Sir, I might let escape to some sweet spot,

••••• Once to my lover, to my dearest,

••••• Where rural virtue's not yet forgot,

••••• And good old customs crown the circling year;

••••• Where still contented peasants have their lot;

••••• And trade's via de officia non's eur,

••••• But hospitable hearts, and welcome warm.

••••• To security quiet and cheerful social charm.

••••• \* \* \* \* \*

••••• Received from me, and former strife,

••••• And walking with God in nature's eye,

••••• Blot with fair children, and a faithful wife,

••••• Love, manhood, and friendship, dwelling right,

••••• And when I venture my soul to life,

••••• And when I exhibit in exultant love to die,

••••• And to subserve of all the good I can,

••••• And challenge earth to show a happier man!

From the Senator North, America, April 18.

CONTINUED OUTRAGES.

Editorial Address.—Riverton, the King, Prim, it is known, was a terrible Tory during the Revolutionary War, and was always at the British, to murder United States citizens. On Friday night they fired several shots at the British Highgate, but fortunately none of them hit the British.

The recent Canadian papers have made their mark in this country. Express, when the cleaver manner in which Riverton got rid of the unpleasant affair:

He had been held in his representations of the "Rebels," and so personal in his remarks, that although he had a sarcasm from Governor Clinton of safety for his person and property, yet there was still some expected favor that he had not with the other party, he refused to do so, and that in consequence, according to the established rules of betting, the deposit was claimed by the party making the deposit.

The jury accordingly found for the plaintiff.

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From the New York Mirror.  
Theodore's Messenger.

"Go my messenger—how I envy your flight!  
You on Anna will gaze ere you slumber to-night."  
Thus Theodore cried, as he fastened the string,  
And his letter lay hid 'neath its delicate wing.  
But to-morrow, as he said, he would read—

Away flew the bird, like a shaft from a bow,  
Poor Theodore thought that his progress was slow;  
From his exertment at length he sank low, with a sigh—

"But to-morrow, as he said, he would read—

Slow, slow passed the anxious hours, like a night—

He never slept, for the first ray of light;

His dove is returned, he has loosed the string;

Her letter unsealed still lies under its wing!

His course is urged over mountain and brook;

Her silence is caused by danger or death;

Her cage she divells—she is bide to the heir!

## Beauty and Time.

Beauty went out one summer day.

To rove in Pleasure's bower;

And such she sported in her way.

With every opening bower.

At last she left it a morn too young;

And the world lost the loveliest spring;

Saw the blossoms bough,

Time, most probably sleeping.

The work will be published in numbers, each of

which will contain thirty-two pages octavo; twelve

numbers will complete the work; one will be pub-

lished every month, commencing on the first of

March, 1839. Subscribers in the country will re-

ceive their numbers by mail or otherwise; if directed,

for two dollars and fifty cents in advance, for the

work; any person who will procure four sub-

scribers, and send ten dollars to the author, No.

129 Liberty street, New York, will receive a

discount of one-half.

Time will come—away!—he said;

"Go with the Graces;

You know that I have made

Time my playfellow;

"Tis pleasant in so sweet a clime;

To rest a while from duty;

"How softly he repose!

Cried Beauty, as the lily past,

And cover'd him with roses,

Time was—away!—he said;

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**THE SOMERSET HERALD.**  
BARNSTABLE, MASSACHUSETTS.  
TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 11, 1839.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE U. S. STATES.

**HENRY CLAY,**  
OR KENTUCKY.

Subject to the decision of a Whig National Convention.

ARRIVAL OF THE LIVERPOOL.—TWELEVE PAYS LATTER FROM ENGLAND.—On Tues-

day afternoon the steam ship Liverpool, arrived at New York, bringing dates from Liverpool to the 20th of April. She had a delightful passage, and was in excellent condition when she arrived.

Other public news is not yet received.

Nothing further is heard of them on this side of the water, until the receipt of a communication addressed to James Buchanan, Esq., the British Consul, informing him that the most skillful of these vessels, accompanied by the Liverpool, had been captured by the French, and were now in the port of Cherbourg, and that in addition to their ingenuity and dangerous *compagnies de guerre*, they had in possession "some very ingenious and powerful instruments for the purpose of forcing open iron doors and iron chests," and the way in which they were going to walk into the Boston and New York banks, to be sure, was not yet known.

They are now in the stocks of the French, and are to be sold at a high price.

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## POETRY.

From Blackwood's Magazine.

**TO AN INFANT DAUGHTER.**  
I give you pleasure here,  
And in its plain beauty here,  
The sacred stamp of those purest,  
That lend their to a father's eyes.

But all is love, and joy serene;  
I hope that those our souls may cheer,  
Hope is not known nor needed here,  
So heavenly soft music features show,

The most beautiful glories flow:

A morn of quiet, joyous sight;

And dreamy visions lift their light.

See a young and ruddy maid,  
Dancing in the crystal shade;  
With flying feet and tresses free,  
And looks that laugh and speak to me.

But oh! and change! on yonder bed  
A pale and failing form is spread;

And what is he whose life is short,

Alas! at home, who can reach my heart?

You are a young and happy person,

Or fairer cannot be;

A radiant wreath bekeys to bind

By duty and by love is twined.

Anon, a grey and needful ship,

Sits lonely by the winter's fire,

While near, with bright and buoyant hands,

A ministering spirit stands.

Sweet sunny children next I see,

Gazing around that old man's bower;

And then I leave them, and how

Wears the same grace I save but now.

The mirror trembles, and no more,

I know the forms that pleased before;

The lines a sad image bring to me;

Of some vain, feeble, fluttering thing.

With that fair face, as with its toys,

Each infant's joys seem to play;

And o'er it now the shadows move,

And clouded hours and blighted love.

I start, a spirit am I, a ghost!

My infant is a child no more,

I look them innocent and pure,

From sun and sorrow yet secure.

That which hereafter shall be

Is partly hid in Heaven's bower;

But tell! how much my walls and will

Must yield thy name for good or ill! C. N. S.

## A CARD.

**D**R. N. R. SMITH will resume his practice in Baltimore, on the 1st of April, a course of lectures on the most important topics in Anatomy, Surgery and the Practice of Medicine, to be continued through the summer, with an intermission in August.

March 5, 1839.—2m.

## CHEAP PAPER.

## FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

In Philadelphia or the United States.  
**NEW CLAMS FOR THE NEW YEAR.**

Great inducements for Clothing and liberal Premiums to Agents.

**MALCOLM'S TRAVELS.**

**G**OULD, KENDALL & LINCOLN, have in press, and will publish about the first of March, a new and enlarged Edition, Malaya, Siam, and China, by the Rev. H. H. K. Gould, in 1 volume, and 2 volumes 14mo, with a complete map of Southeast Asia, five steel plate engravings, and nearly 100 wood cuts.

**Characteristics of the World.**—It is not a mere diary of the events which befall the traveler, but contains a history of the people, numbers, places, &c. &c., which are either omitted or passed over in the usual guides to travel.

Incidents, anecdotes, and scenes have been freely introduced, but only such as tend to make the reader better acquainted with the country.

The most perfect impartiality is shown to every sect of Christians, and such details given of the various creeds as will make the work equally acceptable to every person.

Such sketches are given of the history of the countries, towns, and missions which are described as serve to throw light upon their present condition.

The map is beautifully executed, and may be considered original. Many important corrections have been made by our observation, and the remainder is chiefly drawn from original and unpublished surveys by British officers, engineers, and surveyors, to which the author was personally granted.

The pictures are wholly new, and form an important addition to our stock of oriental illustrations, no print expense having been spared in the mechanical execution of them. Five are on steel, showing landscapes of Malaya, Siam, and China, and a page exhibiting specimens of 15 different oriental languages. The remainder are on wood, showing costumes, implements, buildings, fruits, &c.

As a part of this work relates to countries almost entirely unknown, even to the best informed persons in our country.

Though the work contains a large amount of missionary and religious details, yet it is entirely devoid of geographical, historical, political, and statistical information designed for general readers.

The author from the important character of his mission has in his travels met with considerable difficulties at each place; his previous familiarity with foreign countries, and his long experience in the Board of Mission, enjoyed the highest advantages for gathering ample and correct details.

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Upon the mode of conducting modern missions, and the various difficulties which have attended the enterprise, on the part of the most unknown tribes in and around Borneo; and other important subjects, are added at the close of the work, and constitute no small part of its value.

A laborious and complete index is appended to the work; together with a glossary of oriental terms, and a three hundred and eighty words are only to be found in the index accepted so as to show their proper pronunciation.

The cost of the two volumes will probably not exceed \$2 at which price it will be one of the cheapest works issued from the American press.

The publisher's right for remuneration is rather a high price.

A portion of the proceeds of the work are appropriated to the Foreign Missions.

The publisher of any paper giving the above advertisement three inscriptions in ink, shall be entitled to a copy of this work, on application to the publishers, 59 Washington street, Boston.

**JO** PRINTING handsomely and expeditiously executed at this office.

A fresh supply of Moffat's Pills and Bitter.

## TO THE PUBLIC.

**SUGGESTIONS** to Parents and Others, is the title of a domestic medical work, edited by A. H. McNair, M. D. of Philadelphia, the design of this publication is for the purpose of conveying practical knowledge of the nature of disease and medicine, to individuals generally. A manuscript of the work has been received by several respectable Physicians, and is now being revised by the author of the Faculty; they suppose a work of this kind to be absolutely necessary at this time, for the purpose of enabling the afflicted to distinguish between a scientific Physician and a mere pretender. This work has been adopted in Europe with the highest commendation, and is now in the country for individuals to attend lectures on any other topic, and have been found to answer the purpose of putting a stop to the disastrous impostures which was formerly practised upon the credulous.

The work will contain a plain and simple account of the diseases to which the human body is subject; and many cases of female diseases together with the treatment of such cases, the cases of defective females, that which has been found to be injurious.—The work can not fail in being of the greatest utility to the public, as it will enable individuals to detect the first symptoms of disease, and also to prevent many of those eminently dangerous diseases, which are now prevalent in the United States and Western Europe.—The work will be particularly beneficial to the medical students, as the Text is simple, and it is an actual service to them to attend discussions on any other topic, and have been found to answer the purpose of putting a stop to the disastrous impostures which was formerly practised upon the credulous.

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## THE SOMERSET HERALD.

PRINCESS ANNE, MARYLAND.

TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 21, 1839.

The Club for all ADVERTISEMENTS intended for publication in this paper must be paid at the time they are handed to for insertion, and for all our works, Cash on delivery, without respect to persons.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE U. STATES  
HENRY CLAY,

THE JOURNAL.

Subject to the decision of a Whig National Convention.

The present number commences the volume of our paper, and scarcely six months have elapsed since the present editor assumed the arduous and responsible duties attendant upon the publication of a newspaper devoted to the principles which guided and sustained our revolutionary fathers in the dark days of our infant Republic. To our numerous friends, who have, during the short period of our editorial career, expressed their approbation and sustained our best endeavors to promote the interests of our common cause, we would say to the utmost of our abilities the interest of that cause shall continue to be supported and established; and if industry, and a strict attention to the duties devolving upon us merit and receive their commendation, they shall at all times be brought into requisition to obtain the protection of the Protectoral army.

The execution of Marsaud took place three hours after the passing of his sentence. Before his death he made a full confession of all his crimes, and the Captain, an officer on board a French man-of-war to Bordeaux, he had been, was found to be the South. We expect the Chilian army, their advance guard having been for two days within fifteen miles of the city. No opposition will be made to their entrance.

The execution of Calvo has a garrison of about one thousand men, and are being hastily provisioned for a siege. May 1st, we learn that the French, who have been the cause of the embarkation of so many of their goods now at Calvo as they can before the chalets are re-erected.

The goods to our government will be deposited on board the American brig Richard Alcock, J. E. Engle, master, to remain in the bay of Calvo, or proceed to Chorillo as may be determined on hereafter.

We consider the duration of the French army at Calvo to be about a month, a short time in the consideration of a French army, and hope it may lead to a general pacification of the States comprising it, and a peace with France.

The unavoidable absence of the editor, for the last two weeks, we hope will be a sufficient excuse for the non-appearance of "editorial" during that time.

The poetry signal "L" shall appear in our next. "D." was received too late for this number.

Martin L. Maxfield has been appointed postmaster of Salisbury, Somerset and Worcester counties, Maryland.

COUNTY COURT.—The May term of our Court commenced yesterday. From the number of persons in attendance, and the business said to be on hand, it is expected they will not be able to get through for some ten or twelve days. Our little village looks as lively as ever at work. Indeed, we have never seen more people in Princess-Anne.

Several advertisements are unavoidably laid over until next week.

It is proposed in a Boston paper that every man should constitute himself into a self-examining committee, to inquire into his own conduct. The Ledger thinks that the business each committee would have to transact would keep it constantly employed.

FROM FLORIDA.—We learn from Tampa Bay, via the "Tallahassee Floridian" of the 4th inst., that a short time since the hostile Indians under Neches-Soto Mata, principal chief of the "Tallahassee," with one hundred warriors, went to the "Tallahassee" on the 1st instant at the time of the "Tallahassee" was returned the night following, crossed the river and reconnoitered the post and barracks. They refused to come in to treat with the whites, and left with a few Indians, who had been with them all night, that Gen. Macomb would treat with them as soon as they came to their camp. It is said they are unwilling to leave the "Territory" and better entitled to the name of their friends, than to be compelled to leave it. The Indians have determined to vegetate—we trust that growers will have better luck this year.—"Centreville Times."

Stamp Act.—The New-York paper contains the particulars of the loss of the steam packet McDonough, Captain Luke, which left that port on Monday last, bound for Mobile, via Charlestown. On Tuesday night, about half past ten, Captain Luke, in the course of his passage, struck the rock on the river, and soon went to pieces. She had on board a number of passengers, all of whom with the officers and crew, were saved. The McDonough had recently been fitted out, and had purchased a few days since, by Commodore Stultz of New York, with the intention of placing her on the mail route between Mobile and New-Orleans.

The New-Orleans Bee of the 6th inst., announces the arrival of Gen. Macomb and Wood in that city. The Bee says it understands that they will conclude their tour of inspection, the exact terms of which have not yet transpired—but the Indians are to keep possession of the disputed territory.

FROM TEXAS.—The steam packet Cuba arrived at New-Orleans on the 4th in forty-eight hours from Galveston. The papers received contain nothing of special interest.

The Houston Star of the 23d says—"By the last news from the front, General Polk, Col. Kenneson, and with one of the Mexican regiments, escaped in the late engagement between Colored Caldwells and Corrova, and took seven of their prisoners. Colored Caldwells will be in pursuit of the party undeterred."

Business in Houston was rapidly reviving. A brisk trade is carried on between Bexar and the Mexican traders on the Rio Grande."

ARMED SHIPS.—The intelligent Purser, correspondent of the New York American, in his last letter, says—

"As the number of Americans in this capital on a mission of conciliation, may not be wholly unconnected with your intent to express another. We cordially agree with Mr. Macomb's motion in the Senate, to prohibit one or more steam ships from the port, without inspection. A piece of common paper unpared, was then placed upon the top of the prepared paper, and submitted to the flame, but no perceptible effect, either of heat or flame, appeared upon the common paper. The steamers were obtained by the principal naval powers of Europe; all of whom are engaged in increasing their maritime force. The United States should be at least equally prepared to meet any emergency. The steamers employed in the packet service of France are armed with very heavy guns, and therefore always available for the purpose of war. England will not neglect the same, and we may expect that she will be prepared to meet us in the event of war."

"Business in Houston was rapidly reviving. A brisk trade is carried on between Bexar and the Mexican traders on the Rio Grande."

THOMAS BERNARD.—The New-York paper, the editors of the Commercial Advertiser, have Bernard papers to the 23d of April, inclusive. Among the passengers of the Opey were Mr. Exley Sir Stephen G. Morris, and Lady Chapman, who are on their way to England.

Col. Real, the new Governor, arrived on the 11th and was received with great ceremony. He is not only a man of great talents, but, has also, in his talents and scientific acquirements, of late years, his investigations and discoveries in relation to the theory of storms, in addition to those of our countrymen Mr. Redfield, and Mr. Stevenson, and others, who are also engaged in the same field of research.

Mr. Redfield, has given much attention to the theory of storms, in addition to those of our countrymen Mr. Stevenson, and others, who are also engaged in the same field of research. The theory of storms, in relation to the present condition of the British Navy, which Sir John Barrow has appended to his "Life of Lord Nelson," is in every respect, the most accurate and forcible in point of time. His estimate of our maritime force put us in fear for behind. Already, the British war steamers are not few. Let us prepare to defend our country, and to do it by timely use of the abundant resources at our disposal."

THOMAS BERNARD.—By the hands of Garry, arrived at New-York, the editors of the Commercial Advertiser have Bernard papers to the 23d of April, inclusive. Among the passengers of the Opey were Mr. Exley Sir Stephen G. Morris, and Lady Chapman, who are on their way to England.

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## IMPORTANT FROM PERU.

The Editor of the "Chilian Army."

The Editors of the New-York Express have been

politely informed by a highly respectable Commercial House, with the following note and important letter, which we will publish in full, and will be sure that the recent report of the Victory of the Chilian army over that of the Protector, is confirmed. Lima, before this, fallen.

LIMA, January 29, 1839.

The army of the Confederation, commanded by the Protector in person, was entirely destroyed by the Chilean Peruvian army at Yungay on the 20th of January. The Chileans, who were the only Peruvian troops engaged, were all killed, and have since gone to the South. We expect the Chilian army, their advance guard having been for two days within fifteen miles of the city. No opposition will be made to their entrance.

A young man, his second officer, had been tried and found guilty, but on account of his

the execution.

The execution of Marsaud took place three hours after the passing of his sentence. Before his death he made a full confession of all his crimes, and the Captain, an officer on board a French man-of-war to Bordeaux, he had been, was found to be the South. We expect the Chilian army, their advance guard having been for two days within fifteen miles of the city. No opposition will be made to their entrance.

The execution of Calvo has a garrison of about one thousand men, and are being hastily provisioned for a siege. May 1st, we learn that the French, who have been the cause of the embarkation of so many of their goods now at Calvo as they can before the chalets are re-erected.

The goods to our government will be deposited on board the American brig Richard Alcock, J. E. Engle, master, to remain in the bay of Calvo, or proceed to Chorillo as may be determined on hereafter.

We consider the duration of the French army at Calvo to be about a month, a short time in the consideration of a French army, and hope it may lead to a general pacification of the States comprising it, and a peace with France.

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## POETRY.

From the London Metropolitan  
STANZAS TO SPRING.

BY MRS. CRAWFORD.  
It's pleasant to look to the spring—  
While the winter's still abiding,  
With the birds into beauty growing;  
On the blossoms, pretty sun-flowers,  
And the violet, daintily bower;  
Laden a bower in her sunny bower;  
Above the winter's leaves shall show—  
Oh! then is the time through the woods to go.

Oh! I have to look the blackbirds through,  
Through the glades in their plumage glossy;  
And the sparrow, so gay and fun;  
And the sparrow, so bold and saucy,  
That comes like a stupid beggar, to get  
Our plum from the bird we cherish!

The robin so saucy, that must not perish  
For he has the ermine crumb that lies  
At our lattice to catch the sweet bird's eye.

Did you ever mark in the moonlight hour,  
In the sunshiny brightly glowing,  
The cheery tree, a leaf or flower?

On the sunset laughs the sun, that nature spread,  
When the violet, and the primrose blossom,

The rose, as it lifts its herald head,

Is more brilliant than the day, beyond,

Or the diamonds that flash in your gay hair.

I've watched that tree in the moonlight, al,

And thought of the legends we read of old,

Of Aladdin's wondrous story;

And in youth it seemed like a magic fay,

With their blossoms, like a bower,

For some gay court for wedding,

And I fancied I heard their golden strings,

And the rush of a myriad of fairy wings.

Oh! this sweet to hide in a fairy dream,

When the soft winds blow, and silver stream,

And our friends that know and love us,

But the dream of life is a long, long dream,

And so chequered by joy and woe,

That the sun sets in their evening beam,

But the winter of life shall bring,

The joys of a long, and eternal spring.

## CARDS.

D. R. N. R. SMITH will resume his practice in Baltimore, on the 15th March, and continue it as usual.

He will also commence on the 1st of April, in course of Lectures on the most important topics in Anatomy, Surgery and the Practice of Medicine, to be continued through the summer, with an interval in August.

March 5, 1839—2m.

## MALCOLM'S TRAVELS.

COLL. KENDALL & LINCOLN, have in press, and will publish about the 1st of March, Travels in Borneo, Sumatra, Malaya, Siam and China, by the Rev. H. B. Malcolm, in 1 volume, cloth bound, 12mo., with a part map of Southeastern Asia, five steel plate engravings and nearly 100 wood cuts.

*Characteristics of the Hunt.*—It is not a mere diary of the events which befall the traveler, but contains thousands of facts, dates, numbers, prices, &c., &c., which are either original or gleaned from sources not accessible to this country.

Incidents, anecdotes, and scenes have been freely introduced, but only such as tend to make the reader better acquainted with the country.

The most perfect impartiality is shown, to every sect of Christians, and such details given of the various missions as will make the work equally acceptable to every persuasion.

Such sketches are given of the history of the countries, towns, and missions which are described, as to serve to throw light upon their present condition.

The map is beautifully executed, and may be considered original. Many important corrections have been made by actual observation, and the remainder is clearly drawn from original and unpublished surveys by British officers, engineers, and surveyors, to which the author was particularly gratified.

The pictures are wholly new, and form an important addition to our stock of original illustrations; no pains or expense has been spared in the mechanical execution of these. Five are steel, showing landscapes of Malacca, Fawey, Mergui, and Siam, and a page exhibiting specimens of 15 different native languages. The remainder are wood, showing costumes, implements, buildings, fruits, &c.

A great part of the work relates to countries at most entirely unknown, even to the best informed persons in our country.

Though the work contains a large amount of missionary and religious information, it is composed of general historical, political, and statistical information designed for general readers.

The author, from the important character of his mission, his intercourse with distinguished civil, and experienced missionaries, his deliberate stay at each place, his previous familiarity with foreign countries, and his long experience in the Board of Mission, empowers him to speak with great confidence on the subject.

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The author, from the important character of his mission





## THE SOMERSET HERALD.

PRINCESS ANNIE, MARYLAND.

TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 4, 1839.

\* \* \* The Cash for all Advertisements intended for publication in this paper must be paid at the time they are inserted, or written, and for all non-won-  
der cash on delivery, without respect to persons.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE U. STATES,  
HENRY CLAY,  
OF KENTUCKY.

Subject to the decision of a Whig National Convention.

\* \* \* We are authorized to announce Mr. HENRY LANKFORD, as a candidate for Commissioner of Somerset County, at the ensuing October election in the Old Lower District.

June 4.

\* \* \* FOURTH OF JULY.—It has been suggested (and most heartily do we agree in the proposition) that we of Prince's Anne and vicinity, celebrate our coming National Anniversary in some appropriate manner. Every American, it is a fact, is a patriot who would be willing to pay some amount of gratitude to those who fought, bled, and died, to establish that glorious independence which we now enjoy. On that day we should meet together in "land of brothers," and raising high the standard of our common country, merge all party and political feeling in the one patriotic shout of "Hail Columbia, happy land!"

Let us, on that day, recur to those dark and troubled times, when our forefathers bared the right arm and stood forth as one man, to hurl the oppressor from his seat, shake off the galling chains of European bondage, and set a nation free. Let us remember that we are the avatars of that noble band, and on the altar of our country, reiterate the oath, to preserve the blessed inheritance unshaken, to the remotest period of time. To this end, we most respectfully call a meeting on THURSDAY EVENING next, at 8 o'clock, at the house of Capt. T. G. Dashiell, to take into consideration the mode and manner of celebrating the approaching "Independence Day."

\* \* \* Our correspondent ("D. P.") sends us his of her real name, as it is a standing rule with us, from which we will not depart, to be put in possession of the names of all authors who wish their communications to appear in our columns.

\* \* \* THE BALTIMORE CHRONICLE.—We perceive that the editor of the Chronicle has disposed of an interest in his establishment to Mr. NATHAN PARKER, who will hereafter be united with Mr. Poe, in the publication of that paper. This is a fact and faithful sentinel on the watch tower, can fail of becoming more useful, if possible, in the country—under the well-known business habits of Mr. Parker, and the ready, talented and patriotic pen of Mr. Poe. In London this system is universal; the papers are hawed through the streets as the penny papers are in the country.

\* \* \* HENRIOFF AFFAIR.—*Proceeds of Admision*—The Buffalo (N. Y.) Advertiser of Tuesday, has the following:

"A gentleman just from Dunkirk informs us that considerable excitement prevails there, in consequence of a violation having been committed by a gang of blacks on the person of a white woman within two miles of that place. After the deed, the negro, it is said, set fire to the car and made their escape. One of them was, however, identified by the husband, and arrested. That evening the others of the gang, who set fire to another, met the following day (Saturday) and it is reported one of the blacks was shot dead on the spot. Our informant states that there was much excitement in the town, but his business was urgent, he could not gather particulars."

\* \* \* The New York Dispatch of the 25th May, has the following, by which we may judge of the state of the weather in those parts, at this late period of spring:— "Some kind of weather is undoubtedly in store for us—but what kind is as unsettled as the prospect in relation to the new French Ministry. One day it looks as if Spring had begun in earnest—

"The next day comes a frost, a chilling frost."

"We believe it is killing in the original—but it will not answer to admit that, least the frost venders take advantage of it. All yesterday a frost was con-  
trary, and yet some European ladies wore white pants, Radishes strike a chill through one—ice cream looks like premeditated suicide—refreshments suggest the thought of piping hot drinks, and Lehigh. The "sub-tropical retreats," of which we hear so much, must remain encased to the owl for months yet."

\* \* \* RELIGIOUS OPERATION.—The following law was passed by the Legislature of the State of New York:

"No will, process, warrant, order, judgment, decree or other proceeding of any court, or office of justice, shall be served or executed upon the seventh day of the week, commonly called Saturday, by or upon any person whose residence may be in or out of the city, or town, where he has his protection, and to practice it is to keep the Sabbath day a day apart by divine command, as the Sabbath of rest from labor and dedicated to the worship of God, shall be kept except in case of breach of the peace, or apprehension of persons charged with crimes and misdemeanors. The service of any such proceeding, in all other cases, shall be utterly void."

No person shall be subject to do or perform military duty on the Sabbath day of the week, whose religious faith and practice is the same as in the first section of this act, except in case of invasion, insurrection, or in time of war."

\* \* \* CROPS IN FLORIDA.—The Tidewater Watchman of the 10th ult. says:—We are informed that the prospects for superior crops are more promising. It is said, there will be more cotton made this season than has ever before been raised and gathered in Florida.

\* \* \* The Nashville Whig says, that the soldiers of the Union, bank have been fraudulently altered to have been entered:

Col. Heath's Bank, P. W. Walker.

\* \* \* VIRGINIA ELECTION.—We present to you, says the Baltimore Chronicle of May 30th, a more full account of the election in Virginia, than there is not sufficient known to justify a separate article. In which party will the majority on the House of Delegates be? This question for the State Senate, we leave to the judgment in the next State, twelve and four Conservatives, which will of any rate, give a tie. One district to her from. In the Chesterfield district, Nash, (L. E.) has been elected and now Lankford, (W.) as was the impression. The returns for Congress are six Whigs, one Conservative, and nine Loco Foco's. Five districts remain to be heard from—the 16th, 18th, 19th, and 20th. One in the 17th, 18th, and 19th, Bedford gives Goggin, (W.) 303 majority. There are three other counties in the district which at the last election gave a Whig majority of 86, so that we have upon Goggin's election as certain, being a Whig gain. In the 16th district it will make no difference who is elected, as both candidates are Loco Foco's. In the 18th, Geo. W. Hopkins, (Com.) late member, was a candidate and is probably elected. In the 19th, we have returns from two counties, which render it very doubtful whether Birrell, (L.F.) the late member, has not been beaten by Wethersfield, (W.) Should this be the case, it would be a Whig gain. In the 20th, which is running against a Conservative and a Loco Foco, and there is a possibility, from the result in Harrison county, that Compton, (W.) will be elected.

\* \* \* We are authorized to say that the speech of Mr. HANKEY on the subject of the Eastern Shore Rail Road Company, will be reviewed as soon as the necessary documents can be procured from Annapolis.

\* \* \* CONDITON OF THE PRESS.—The condition of the press in this country, (Remarks the Baltimore Journal) in reference to the system of indiscriminate credit on which it has been so generally constituted, is beginning to engage the attention of the conductors of journals in various parts of the country. The system, the Philadelphia North American remarks, "is injurious to the press, and to the subscribers who pay." The amount of money thus lost, would, if it could be ascertained, be far greater than the sum of all the debts which the paper would be accepted by the senders, and all further litigation precluded. —*Pa. Advertiser.*

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## PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS.

**THE MATCHLESS SANATIVE.** **ATKINSON'S EVENING POST**  
AND PHILADELPHIA SATURDAY NEWS.

**P**UBLIC opinion has placed these well-known pills on the market. Their popularity in Europe, and the counterfeits which have been made of them in both England and France, fully prove that their virtues are extensively appreciated on the other side of the Atlantic. The popularity is not an *ephemeral* one, resting upon the purchased efficacy of the proprietary; but is the natural effect of the intrinsic merits of the pills themselves, and there is no reason to apprehend, but that for the past year, they have so rapidly increased in popularity as to become a permanent article of commerce.

To Dr. Peters' Pills are purely vegetable, and are so free from any mixture of a deleterious nature as to be impervious to the changes of time, climate, which gives them an immense advantage over the majority of medicines, especially with persons who travel, or have to locate themselves in distant countries.

They are easily digestible, and are easily absorbed, so that, owing to their salutary influence on the blood, they are considered powerfully efficacious on the usual complaints of those diametrically opposite climates.

Prepared by Joseph Priestly Peters, M. D., inventor and sole proprietor, at No. 149 Liberty st., New York.

## PETER'S PILLS.

### A CATALOGUE OF REASONS FOR USING DR. PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS.

1. Because experience has established their merits, and decided them to be best, as the most popular of modern medical discoveries.

2. Because they are composed of simples which have the power to do good in an immense number of cases, without possessing the means to do injury in any.

3. Because they are not a quack medicine, but the specific remedy of a learned physician, who has made his profession the study of his life, and are hence recommended as a standard family medicine by the regular faculty.

4. Because (and this is of the utmost importance)—ladies in a certain situation may take them, (not more than two or three at a time however!) without in the slightest degree injuring the health.

5. Because the composition is such, that they are equally applicable to the usual diseases of warm, cold, and temperate climates; and will retain their virtues until any length of time, and in any part of the world.

7. Because while they are so efficient in their operations with adults, they may at the same time be administered to children, and even to infants, in small quantities, half a pill for instance, without the least danger.

8. Because their application creates no difficulty in the system, they may be taken without producing any hindrance to business or the usual pursuits of every day life; and are unrivaled for their virtues in procuring a good appetite.

9. Because, by keeping the system in a natural state of action, they cure almost every disease which is incident to the human frame; and banish the mortifications of melancholy and despair, which always attend upon any disengagement of the digestive organs.

10. Because, notwithstanding their simplicity and mildness, they are one of the specified purgatives which has yet been discovered.

11. Because they differ from the majority of purgatives in the fact that the more they are known the more they are approved; for when once introduced into a family or village, they almost immediately take the pre-eminence of all other medicines in general complaints.

12. Because two, or three, are generally sufficient for a dose, so that—as is the case with the generality of patent medicines—the patient is not compelled to make a meal of them.

13. Because each individual pill is put up under the immediate superintendence of the proprietor, so that no mistake in the composition, or quantity, can possibly occur through the carelessness of a less interested agent.

14. Because they purify the frame without debilitating the system.

15. Because, notwithstanding their innocent properties, they have ever ventured to raise a question in their friends and enemies, which would not have been the case, if they could have discovered in them a single flaw to cast at.

16. And lastly, because they are acknowledged to be an almost infallible remedy for Bilious Fever, and Auge, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Asthma, Dropsey, Rheumatism, Enlargement of the Spleen, Loss of Spirit, Piles, Colds, Headache, Nervous Disturbance of the Stomach, Bowels, Flatulencies, Indigestion, Concrements, Loss of Appetite, Bladder or Sallow Complexion, and in all cases of Tumor of the Bowels, and a mild but effective medicine may be requisite.

In short, the general voice of the community has decided that Dr. PETERS' Vegetable Pills, are one of the greatest discoveries of modern days, and another survival in the general wisdom of bodily creation.

Albany, N. Y., Jan. 1, 1839.

Sir.—I take pleasure in bearing testimony to the efficacy of your pills in removing bile from the stomach; and in all complaints emanating from that source.

Yours, &c., G. HULL, M. D.

WM. W. JOHNSTON, M. D.,  
HARVEY & DRUMMOND, Snow Hill,  
J. J. HARRIS & SONS, Berlin, Md.,  
PURNELL & HORNOR, New and Old  
PURNELL, TOADVILLE, Salisbury,  
JAMES FLINT, Cambridge,  
THOS. H. DAWSON & SONS, Boston,  
MUSITTE & SAULSBURY, Duxbury,  
Mass., Dec. 1838.—Iy

PHILIP SLAUGHTER.

P. S.—Postmaster,—Please send to the agents for the Saturday News, respectively solicited to continue their interest in behalf of the joint publication.

Feb. 20, 1839.

A German coin, value 75 cents.

A certificate from three members of the MEDICAL PROFESSION in Germany, in Europe.

We, the undersigned, practitioners of medicine in Germany, are well aware that, by our course, we may forfeit the friendship of some of the faculty, but not of their benevolent members, who are influenced by selfish motives. Though we shall remain from an expression of our opinion, either of the soundness or unsoundness of Dr. Goelick's SANATIVE, we are happy to say that we deem his Sanative as valuable not to be generally known—

for what eyes behold and our ears hear, we must believe.

We hereby state, that Dr. Louis Offen Goelick first came before the German public, as the pretended discoverer of a doctrine and a new medicine, he held him in the highest contempt, believing and openly pronouncing him to be a base imposter and the prince of quacks. But on hearing such said of the Sanative, against it and for it, we were induced from motives of curiosity merely, to make a trial of its medicinal virtues upon a number of our most hopeless patients;—we now deem it our bounden duty, even at the expense of our self interest, publicly to acknowledge its efficacy in curing not only consumption, but other fearful maladies, which we have heretofore believed to be incurable. Our contempt for the discoverer of the Sanative was at once swallowed up in our utter astonishment at these unexpected results; and, as regards for our cause of health, we do frankly confess to the world, that we believe his Sanative to be the true physician, who does honor to the profession.

The recent adoption of this medicine into some of our European families is a sufficient guarantee that it performs all its promises. It needed not our testimony, for wherever it is used it is its own best witness.

HERMAN ETMULLER, M. D.,  
WALTER VAN GAULT, M. D.,  
ADOLPHUS WERNER, M. D.,  
Germany, December 10, 1836.

Post Office, Rockville, Montgomery Co., Md., 3  
June 23, 1839.

Dear Sir.—The Sanative you sent me is all sold and I wish you to send me two or three packages as soon as possible, to the care of S. Scott, Grover Street, D. C. There is a prospect of selling it fast in this country, as its great value begins to be appreciated by the public.

Yours, &c., G. HULL, M. D.

WM. W. JOHNSTON, Agent, Princess Anne.

HARVEY & DRUMMOND, Snow Hill.

J. J. HARRIS & SONS, Berlin, Md.

PURNELL & HORNOR, New and Old

PURNELL, TOADVILLE, Salisbury.

JAMES FLINT, Cambridge.

THOS. H. DAWSON & SONS, Boston.

MUSITTE & SAULSBURY, Duxbury, Mass., Dec. 1838.—Iy

PHILIP SLAUGHTER.

P. S.—This paper will contain a weekly summary of such acts of Congress and other facts as are of public interest and which are of general review of the current literature of the day, as will be convenient to the use of religious professions.

Terms.—\$3 per annum, payable on delivery of the first number.

March 20, 1839.

KNAPP & COMEDYS,

N. W. Corner of Charles & Fayette-sts.

BALTIMORE.

Sept. 25, 1839. By

ALL persons are hereby forewarned not to cre-  
dit my wife, SISTER DIXON, as my agent, as I will pay no debt of her manufacturing com-  
plaints.

Yours, &c., GILLEY DIXON.

May 25, 1839.—Iy

I have just received for sale, a fresh supply of

Medicines, G. L. M'NEIR.

Princess-Anne, April 30, 1839.

NOTICE.

ALL persons are hereby forewarned not to cre-  
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Princess-Anne, April 30, 1839.

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# The Somerset Herald.

BY GEORGE L. MUNIR.

"Be just and fear not."

12 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.

VOL. XII.]

PRINCESS-ANNE, SOMERSET COUNTY, MARYLAND, TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 25, 1839.

[NO. VI.

## TERMS OF THE HERALD.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY MORNING.

Two Dollars a year, payable in advance.—If not paid within thirty days from the time of subscribing three dollars will be demanded.

One Dollar and twenty-five cents in advance, will be taken for six months.—No subscription for a shorter period.—No paper will be discontinued until all dues are paid, except at the editor's option.

Postage must be paid on all letters to the editor, or else they will not be taken from the post office.

Advertisers not exceeding a square (sixteen lines or less) inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion, longer ones in proportion.

A liberal deduction will be made to those who advertise by the year.

Advertisers must have the number of times marked on them for which they are intended to be inserted, otherwise they will be continued until ordered out, and charged accordingly.

## \$100 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the first of May last, a Negro fellow named SAM, about 32 or 33 years of age, stout made, 5 feet 10 inches high and the usual black color. The above reward will be paid if taken out of the State, and fifty dollars if taken in the State and secured in any jail so that I get him again.

ELIZABETH A. REED.  
Near Princess-Anne, Somerset County, Md.  
June 18, 1839.

## NOTICE.

THERE will be an anniversary Celebration on the 4th of July next at Barren Creek Springs. An Oration is expected to be delivered, and a Dinner will be served up for those who may choose to join in the festivities of the occasion.

June 18, 1839.—1.

## B. L. FISH.

WOOL CARDING.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the public that his CARDING MACHINE, near the upper Ferry, on Wicomico River, are in complete order, and ready for the reception of Wool. They are attended by Mr. Joseph Ellington, who is pleased to assure good work, wool should be well prepared. To insure that it is intended to be mixed, it should be well pulled and sorted, and paid for at 10 cents per lb.

CALEB ROSS, Backwaulking Mills.  
June 18, 1839.—1.

## NOTICE.

NOTICE.—A WIFE WANTED.

Selected from the Southern (Ms.) Reporter.

My feet are long, but pretty straight,  
My face is round, and my nose is straight,  
Complexion fair, I have blue eyes,  
Have an whisker, my head is high,  
In point of height, I am rather tall,  
In point of weight, I am rather small;

My manners are good, I am very straight,  
My temper's mild, I never curse,  
For what I drink, I never the worse;

My fortune's good, not very large,  
I have a widow, but Lord I charge!!

My mind is sound, as far as I can tell,  
Nor very bright, yet no man will I

I'm sometimes merry, never wild;

Some times mad, but always mild;

Not very young, by no means old;

Not very poor, but not very bold;

Not very tall, but not very bold;

Not very small, but not very bold;

Not very fat, but not very bold;

Not very thin, but not very bold;

Not very strong, but not very bold;

Not very weak, but not very bold;

Not very poor, but not very bold;

Not very rich, but not very bold;

Not very tall, but not very bold;

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**THE SOMERSET HERALD.**  
PRINCESS ANNIE, MARTINIQUE.  
TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 25, 1830.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE U. STATES,  
**HENRY CLAY,**  
OR KENTUCKY.

Subject to the decision of a White National Convention.

We have omitted several articles editorials in

order to make room for the whole of the correspondence which appears below, in to-day's paper.

To the Editor of the Somerset Herald—

You will do me the favor to publish in the paper the enclosed correspondence, which sufficiently explains itself.

It is however due to Mr. Carroll, whose name has been introduced, to say that the communication made me, was not volunteered by him. I had heard from another source, that Mr. Handy had been talking to Mr. Carroll about me; and I also heard, that the declarations made, I repeated to Mr. Carroll, when I had heard, and asked him whether, Mr. Handy had so said. Mr. Carroll replied, that Mr. Handy had said to him, that I had in the examination alluded to in this correspondence, placed so much in a most unfortunate position, and that he (Mr. Handy) had heard others say, that I then testified lessened my status, in the State internally. I was about to repeat this, in my first letter, to Mr. Handy, and he actually written it and showed it to Mr. Carroll, when Mr. Carroll stated to me, that he would not say so. Mr. Handy what had passed between himself and myself. In a short time he returned to me with a request that I would not introduce his name; and as the conversation between Mr. C. and myself had been communicated to Mr. Handy only a few minutes before, I thought I would put a general inquiry, which would obviate the necessity of introducing the name of Mr. C., and I remained to him. I would not use his name if I could avoid it, and I thought I could. Hence it was I required of Mr. Handy the design with which he spoke of me, not on my speech, but "at any other time."

Mr. Carroll seemed very much indisposed for the introduction of his name; and I have deemed it due to him in this mode to account for it.

J. W. CRISFIELD.

June 22, 1830.

Say—writing the above it has been shown to Mr. Carroll, who think me have nothing misapprehended him, and he states according to his recollection, in his conversation with him above, expressed his opinion of his own, but, nevertheless, the declarations of others.

Correspondence.

Princess-Anne, June 3, 1830.

Sir.—At church yesterday, a printed copy of your speech at Annapolis on the affairs of the E. S. R. Company, for the first time was placed in my hands, company generally, I have nothing to the present, at least to do, except to let as they seem to relate to myself.

In commenting on the examination before the committee of Ways and Means, in 1837, '38, on pages six, seven, eight and part of nine, you seem to indicate that then that "a recognition on the part of the Legislature of the validity of the subscriptions by private stockholders" was obtained by unfair and fraudulent statements on the part of the witness. To me this seems to be the necessary inference from the whole passage alluded to, although it is no where expressly inserted.

I was examined on that occasion, and perhaps testified more in detail than any one else; and if my memory serves me, I used the phrase "advantageous contract," which I found several times repeat, with quotation marks, in the part alluded to.

This leads me to the conclusion, that throughout the passage, you have founded your remarks mainly on my deposition; and if the above inference be the one intended, you must necessarily mean to impute to a large participation in those unfair and fraudulent statements.

Again on the 15th page, in speaking of the application to me to pay the sum awarded you, you say that I assured you the company had no funds in the treasury, which you saw the next day the treasurer admits, \$1,200 to be in his hands.

That such conversation passed between us I am sure you do not deny, but never have I ever doubted the fact that there were no funds at your disposal, although from the report of the company, funds were in hand and should have been applied towards paying their debts.

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Yours very respectfully,

J. W. CRISFIELD.

Princess-Anne, June 4, 1830.

Sir.—Mr. Samuel W. Jones handed me a letter from you, on yesterday, requesting me to explain certain expressions in my printed speech on the E. S. Rail Road. The speech was delivered on the 4th of April last in the House of Delegates. You say "I was present at the delivery of the speech now before me; and although the parts of it which now seem to me personally exceptional were then observed, I then passed them over as declarations uttered in heated debate, but when you have thought proper by publication, to give them a more enduring form and a wider circulation, it is due to myself that you should be somewhat more explicit in your meaning."

I therefore wish to know whether you desire to be understood as expressing either openly or implicitly in the speech alluded to, or any other time, that I have in my connection with the Company, either in the examination alluded to, or at any other time, pursued any course or done any thing inconsistent with strict veracity, or at variance with moral obligation or personal honor.

I am very respectfully yours, &c.

J. W. CRISFIELD.

Princess-Anne, June 5, 1830.

Sir.—Yesterdays, being public day, I was engaged in professional business which could not be postponed until to late, to reply last evening, to your letter received by Col. Polk about midday.

The reason assigned in my letter of Monday the 23d, and the declaration made in reply to Mr. Suyer, which was heard by me, and detailed in your letter, sufficiently accounts for my not having replied to your paper, except from your letter, that whenever it seemed to be called for, I have given an account of your speech, as I understood it, and I have freely expressed my opinions of your course generally.

I have no copy of my testimony delivered in 1837, but such which was delivered in the House that it was read a question, but for the publication, and giving circulation to the printed speech. Now sir, had there been any thing deemed personally exceptional in my remarks in the House, delivered in your

presence, I presume I should have learnt from you, as you are "in error in regard to the testimony in question, but instead of regarding it as a personal affront, I have learnt from a variety of sources, that in your speech was delivered, an appeal was made to my constituents by the friends of the E. S. Rail Road, in which you participated, for the purpose of exciting prejudice in the minds of the people against me in regard to my speech; that efforts were made to destroy you, as a public man, and that you joined in those efforts. These circumstances alone induced me to publish my speech, not with a view of doing injury to you, or any one else, but with a view of vindicting myself before the tribunal to which the appeal had been made; and it would seem to me to be unreasonable, now to object to its publication."

The speech which I delivered was entirely extempore, and of course, one must be held to be responsible for it. I replied specially, giving the reasons for the opinion I advanced, in order that the committee might judge the correctness of those opinions. In this latter class, was Miss Teekle's name, as the holder of 201 shares. I stated, substantially, that she was the owner of property in Princess-Anne worth probably \$10,000, that she had made an advantageous contract for the renting of a part of this property to the company, and that I had agreed to do my duty to the company, and that her father, either, or myself would be employed by the company; and with these means at their command, he would be able to meet the requirements of the House, had I any intention to do so.

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After quoting the passage from my letter which you will do me the favor to publish in the paper the enclosed correspondence, which sufficiently explains itself.

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**THE SOMERSET HERALD.**  
PRINCESS ANN, MARYLAND.

TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 9, 1839.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE U. STATES,  
**HENRY CLAY,**  
OF KENTUCKY.

Subject to the decision of a Whig National Convention.

The Steam Ship Liverpool arrived at New York on Sunday, bearing London dates to the 13th, Liverpool to the 13th and Paris to the 10th June.

The Cotton Market was first at 10 o'clock, and then at 11 o'clock, and the Stock Market at 12 o'clock, and the market for stocks and bonds at 12:30, and the market for yams and manufactured goods more active.

The ship Liverpool, Boston, had arrived.

A Russian steamship had been captured and carried into Portsmouth by a British cruiser.

A dissolution of Parliament is confidently spoken of in the English papers.

In Spain, the king had taken the Russell in Catalonia, and put the award of the rebels' losses to working time, have gone in full work again.

The Sun and Journal state that the necessities had been greatly increased.

Lord J. Russell has introduced some resolutions in Parliament in relation to Canada. One making him responsible for Upper and Lower Canada, and another for the colonies, of free and independent representation. Another confirming the present authority of the Government and Council until 1841.

Lord J. Russell had introduced a motion into Parliament to call on the Roman Catholic to hold certain ecclesiastical officers.

The Paris *Mouleur* announces the ratification of the treaty made between His Majesty and King of France, and the Emperor of Austria, and the King of Ireland, for the transmission, via France, of the correspondence of the latter kingdom with the East Indies.

The first instalment of the insurrection in Paris on the 12th May, had produced the most lively excitement in the Papal dominions. At Bologna the population presented the same aspect as in 1850, when a similar import into Liverpool since 1 January 154,099 halves, of which 45,091 are American; to 15th of June 1839, 753,197 halves, of which 67,307 are American. Stock 13th June, 1839, 143,000 halves, of which 38,000 are American. Stock 13th June, 1839, 37,536 halves, of which 27,450 are American.

There is a decided improvement in our cotton market, both in prices and the extent of our cotton.

The import of cotton for ordinary and inferior descriptions have risen 5 to 7 on the currency of the previous week, and the better qualities have recovered 2 to 3.

The total sales of the week reached 7200 bales.

The accounts from your shore, per steamer Liverpool, mentioning the arrival of the steamer for Alexandria, produced a feeling of confidence among the English.

Advices from Tarsus state that the Turks had not yet commenced in Syria, but that the Turks were approaching the Egyptian frontier, and that they had not made so deep an impression as that of the 12th May.

The authorities had deemed it expedient, in order to all the popular effervescence, to publish the telegraphic despatch received from the re-establishment of the English embassy at French Mouloua.

A telegram from Marseilles, June says—

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A telegram from Alexandria, June 10, says—

"A telegram from the English at Bir and that

8,000 of them had actually arrived on the right bank of that river. The Turks had also entered the Egyptian frontier on the side of Aintab, and approached the frontier of the Taur, but no engagement had yet occurred.

GRAIN MARKET, London and Liverpool.—

There appears no new feature of interest in the Grain Markets. The import of foreign Wheat, still continued very heavy.

MAIL OFFICE, Thursday, 19th June.

Extraordinary Import of Cotton.—The import of Cotton the last few days has been 1000 bales of which 57,000 are from the United States, being the largest quantity, we believe, ever received in our port, and the value of which cannot be less than a million and a quarter sterling.

The experimental No. 38 Gold street, have been made under the direction of an association of gentlemen, who some time since obtained an act of incorporation, and formed the American Magician Company, with a capital of \$100,000. The application of the Magician power in this machine produces greater effects than in any arrangement I have yet seen, and I do not perceive any insuperable obstacle to the indefinite use of it.

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SEASIDE OF THE U. S.—Mr. CAMPBELL has been removed; and is to be succeeded, it is said by Mr. SNOOK of Virginia, a defeated Loco Foco Candidate for Congress, in the Richmond district.

THE London Times of the 10th June, in speaking of the agency of the Bank of the U. States says, "from the first it may be regarded as a failure," and is about to quit the country, that the agency is about to be given up.

THE American Farmer of July 3rd says—

"The first parcel of wheat of the new crop was received in this market on Saturday by Messrs. J. Tremble & Son. It was a lot of 900 bushels forwarded, from Tyrrell county, N. C. and was sold (says the American) at \$13 per bushel."

The commercial intelligence by this anxious

looked for ship, is, I am happy to say, considerably

confined to that portion of the world. Alas, not

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THE steam Ship Liverpool was announced by the Telegraph as at sight about 10 o'clock this morning, and in a short time after, we were put in possession of a report that she had arrived at Liverpool, to the evening of the 18th and Liverpool on the 19th inst, the day of her sailing. This fine vessel had arrived on the 18th, in 14 days and 10 hours.

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**THE SOMERSET HERALD.**  
PRINCESS ANNIE, MARYLAND.  
TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 26, 1839.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE U. S. STATES,  
**HENRY CLAY,**

OF RESTON.

Subject to the decision of a Big National Convention.

AMONG EDUCATIONISTS PERNICIOUS.

—The Episcopal Church in this place will be opened for Divine service on Friday morning next the 26th instant, when it is expected that the Rev. Dr. Johns, will officiate. Service will commence at 11 o'clock, A. M.

—The BRITISH QUEEN which is now looked for with anxiety, had not arrived at the last date we have from New York.

—Mr. Van Buren is still pursuing his electioneering tour in New York.—At Hudson the common council refused to make an appropriation to defray the expense of a public reception of him. This is another severe cut from his old friends and neighbors; but adds the New York Star, the party know each other.

—Mr. Clay at the last accounts was at Niagara where he designed to spend some days with his friend Gov. Porter, and thence proceed to Saratoga.

—Bulwer the educated and accomplished Chief of the Clerical Indians was waylaid and shot, it is believed by Ross a rival chief, as they returned from the great council. The tribe is represented as quarreling among themselves, and both parties are actively preparing for a fight. Gen. Arbutus has干涉ed to prevent it.

—The Indians on our western frontier are in an unsettled state, which holds no goal to their movements. It is said they can raise 20,000 men; and in the present state of our defences, can be waste with impunity the whole frontier.

—The American Farmer comes to us this week, with his annual report. An accomplished editor recently visited this place, and has given the readers of the Farmer the benefit of all he heard and saw, in a very straightforward and amusing article, entitled "Doubtful observations on divers matters and things," which we intend to transfer to our column's next week.—In the meantime we recommend the Farmer in the patronage of our people as a valuable journal, desiring of peculiar favor from the fact, of its present editor being a pioneer in the dissemination of agricultural information. Other journals, since the commencement of this, have sprung up; which possess great value and ought to be patronized; but we hope they will never be permitted to supersede this ancient friend of farmers, which, though not probably in others to give them, might probably bring about desirable improvements.

—It is my impression, and I believe the impression of others, whose attention has been drawn to the subject, that our testamenterial laws are susceptible of amendment, and require it. But the details of the system are so numerous, some of its subjects so complex and difficult of proper adjustment; the number, whose interests are involved, is so great, and the aggregate of their interests so large, that the master should not be touched with a rash hand. Others will agree with me, that, since our Apparatus laws need amendment and reduction into one; and that the same in the case with regard to our Attachment laws. Should you do me the honor to make one of your debates, though I might fail to accomplish my object, I will do my best to inform you, of the intention of the Legislature to amend these laws, and the attention of such men, who naturally more disposed to be ruled, and whose moral and intellectual condition would have been far inferior to what it is at present, had not our country been enlightened by your efforts.

—Foreign Exchange has risen in a ratio of 110 1-4, and it is feared it will continue to do so, the depreciation of Specie as remittances to England, in which event much depression in the money market may be experienced.

—The Centrell "Times" says a sale of upwards of a thousand Morsa Malibulca trees was made in Caroline county on Monday last to some gentlemen Talbot, at 42 cents per tree. Sales have recently been made in this town at thirty five. Holders are keeping back for higher prices.

—"Lumbering and fishing districts," says the distinguished conductor of the Cultivator, "afford comparatively poor farmers, however bountiful nature may have been in her gift to the soil." Never was the truth of any remark more emphatically illustrated, than this is the experience of Somerset. With a soil richly blessed with all the essentials of agriculture, with a pleasant climate, and an advantageous location, her agriculture, her timber, and her navigation, are the consequence, and far better suited to the wants of the country, than any other.

—The same reason, Fellow Citizens, upon my daily labor for my daily bread, I shall not be able to go about amongst you so much as I could wish; or as may be expected from a Candidate for your suffrages. But the reason of the thing will, I hope, keep your indulgence of it; and I trust that those, who are disposed to befriend me on the occasion, will do what they conveniently can to prevent me from suffering for the iniquity and unavoidable omission.

—The same reason, Fellow Citizens, which may recommend me from visiting all parts of the country, will put me in a position to treat you. But you know, I believe, that my disposition is friendly and should I not do you great injury by supposing that your voice would be better suited for grog?" What would you think, if that woman, though I have no right and interest to her, should be taken away from me and to Anna Maria, should I not be compelled to give up my only child, my only son, to her? And I have no right to do this, but that the truth is, that she is the victim of my iniquity, and that I have no right to befriend me on the occasion, will do what they conveniently can to prevent me from suffering for the iniquity and unavoidable omission.

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## MOFFAT'S LIFE MEDICINE.

## THE MATCHLESS SANATIVE.

**FOR PUBLIC CONSIDERATION**—In no instance has a prevalent infestation been productive of more deplorable consequences, than the blind concessions that the medical faculty make for the sake of popularity, in relation to alternative remedies for disease. The general countenance which is given to this preposterous pretension of an inferior class, is one of the most prolific sources of disease, suffering, and early death. How often do these charlatans, in their moment, surmount their constitutions to the insidious friends of almost every variety of human malady, from their reluctance to admit the presence of a disease, and their desire to save their own skins, against the most simple medicines, unless sanctioned by the mystic authority of a pretended learned prescription! If they could be compelled to place in plain and simple language, the science of Medicine, in its true and simple truth, it would not only expose the error, but it would also expose the fraud, which, through the vehemence opposed by many of the faculty, (of which he is a valuable member,) he proves to be well founded in truth as any doctrine of Holy Writ; a doctrine, upon the verity of which are suspended the lives of millions of our race, and which boldly challenges its opposer to refute, viz: Consumption is a disease, and the art of medicine is to cure it; and that the Vine (or Life Principle) of the human body, often secretly lurking in the system for years, is thus that a majority of the population of every civilized country suffer disease before their time, the least complaint of the Lungs, and which may be as certainly, though not so quickly, cured, as a common cold or a simple headache; An invaluable precisely doctrine, as it imparts an important lesson to the apparently healthy of both sexes, teaching them that the art of medicine is an art of health and happiness of their "children"; while they implore themselves secure from its attack, teaching them that the great secret in the art of preserving health is to pluck out the disease within the blade, and not wait till the full grown ear.

The illustrious benefactor of man is also entitled to your unfeigned gratitude, for his great and singular blessing, inasmuch as, if rendered at a price which it would not be within the reach of all classes, it would be of infinite service, to all who are afflicted with any disease, and to those who are most sundered even by prejudices. Could he not more eminently and successfully physician than ever lived, and more ingeniously than any man, the art of removing disease, and curing an almost endless variety of human diseases as we have been spontaneously presented to the propounder of the *Life Pill* and *Phenix Bitter* did the hand of God.

He is amply repaid of these medicines being firmly established upon the basis of innumerable instances, given in a clear and inspiring manner to all, that will attribute their agency to the digestive functions, and, by pronouncing the insensible perspiration, relieves the whole system of febrile and inflammatory symptoms; and, if rendered at a price which it would not be within the reach of all classes, it would be of infinite service, to all who are afflicted with any disease, and to those who are most sundered even by prejudices. Could he not more eminently and successfully physician than ever lived, and more ingeniously than any man, the art of removing disease, and curing an almost endless variety of human diseases as we have been spontaneously presented to the propounder of the *Life Pill* and *Phenix Bitter* did the hand of God.

GOELICKE'S MATCHLESS SANATIVE.

2. *Medicinal Sanative*, the best and most efficacious of all the united treasures of our globe—a medicine, which is obtained equally from the vegetable, animal and mineral kingdoms, and thus possesses a three-fold power,—a medicine, which, though designed as a remedy for consumption, is possessed of a mysterious influence over many diseases of the human system,—a medicine, which, after daily witness of its astonishing cures of many who had resigned to the grasp of the stone of death, is possessed of a divine character.

3. *Peter's Pills*.

4. *Phenix Bitter*.

5. *Peter's Pills*.

6. *Consumption*.

7. *Diarrhoea*.

8. *Consumption*.

9. *Consumption*.

10. *Asthma*.

11. *Consumption*.

12. *Consumption*.

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17. *Rheumatism*.

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From the *Nashville Republican Banner*.

A CANDID APPEAL.

TO MY OLD JACKSON FRIENDS IN TENNESSEE.

The vote we shall be called upon to give, in a few days, in these elections will probably, with the exception of a few, or a few states, provide the condition of the ground upon which it is used, such as to render a cæsarean application beneficial.

Silly, That, in respect of operation, it is immaterial whether the lime be used upon grass land or summer-fallow, and that objects of convenience ought chiefly to weigh in the balance, is a notion of yours, old grass land, it is perhaps best to plough first, and to summer-fallow in the second year.

On new and clean grass land, hesitation is superfluous; it may be limed at the outset, that is, before the plough is admitted.

Silly, That to lime meadow soils is a hazardous business, is likewise bottomed, but to render the application upon such soils, especially if they have been severely cropped, is almost a certain loss, and that a compost of lime and rich earth is, in such cases, the only substitute.

4thly, That strong loans and clays require a full dose to bring them into action, and are being capable of absorbing a greater quantity of calcareous matter. Lighter soils, however, require less, and, in them, may be injured by administering a quantity that would prove moderately beneficial to those of a heavy nature.

Silly, That upon fresh land, or in a proper state for calcareous application, lime is much superior to dung. It effects conversion longer, and less frequently of injury from the excesses of drought and moisture. Finally, the ground, particularly what is of a strong nature, is much easier wrought; and, in many instances, the saving of labor would almost tenuit a judicious farmer to the application, than the cost of the manure thereby gained.

It is evident that, though strong soils require to be limed with a good dose of lime, those of a light texture will do equally well with little more than half the quantity requisite on the others, especially if they are fresh, or have not already received an application of calcareous matter.

In every case it is the farmer only who can judge of the quantity to be given, but a general rule is, that it is best to have a manure, and a manure greater than is in his disposal.

In the latter case the application may prove more hazardous, and will be more expensive, than in the former; but, in the former, the cost of the lime will be less, and the whole expense be lost; whereas it rarely happens, that injury is sustained from an excess, especially if more or less dung is soon after administered.

I will here close this otherwise unprofitable communication with an account of what is in my neighborhood, and, in this neighborhood, with which I am acquainted. Mr. Joseph C. Polk, the gentleman who made the twenty-six and a quarter bushels of wheat, from one and a half gallons sowing, is a gentleman of the most unquestionable honor and character.

July 11th, 1839.—Cape Girardeau.—Sir, I have

recently cleaned my wheat, and, according to your request I give you the following account of what is in this neighborhood.

We are now in a position to ascertain, that Mr. Clay has quite two "summers" in his proceedings,—"that he not only one" summer, but, in addition, a second, which, if not specially cut down, would convert this Republic into a Monarchy. For remedy whereof, we are stronger than ever the election of General Jackson.

In the Argus, then regarded General Jackson as no better than a *Federal*!

The election came on.—Mr. Clay cast his influence with all his weight, and, though he was conspicuously elected, and the friends of Mr. Crawford and General Jackson, engaged at the result, were prepared to believe there had been "bargain, intrigue, and corruption."

I am not going now to enter into any defense of Mr. Clay's conduct in reference to that election. Like you all, I was very disappointed, and said and thought many bad things of that gentleman, and, if he did not vote for General Jackson, he would not have done so.

On the 11th of July, Mr. Clay, in his speech for changing "corruption" as we find it, Mr. Clay having given, if any thing, more words to General Jackson, than to any other man, was, as far as I can see, in a position to do so.

I had Mr. Clay voted for Gen. Jackson, and, though he was then here, he regretted the thing, and, further, it would not have done to have appealed to a quite suitable and proper that Mr. Clay should have constituted one of the General's Cabinet.

But, in the view of the friends of Mr. Crawford and General Jackson, he would not have done so.

A resolution was even offered in Congress, and supported by the Jackson party, calling upon Mr. Clay to give his reasons for such an anti-republican procedure!

Mr. Clay preferred Mr. Adams to Gen. Jackson, and, though he was then here, he regretted the thing, and, further, it would not have done to have appealed to a quite suitable and proper that Mr. Clay should have constituted one of the General's Cabinet.

But, in the view of the friends of Mr. Crawford and General Jackson, he would not have done so.

It was strongly suspected that under Mr. Adams, had become careless and negligent, if not corrupt, in the discharge of their official duties.

It was, however, openly repudiated by Mr. Jackson, and, though he was then here, he regretted the thing, and, further, it would not have done to have appealed to a quite suitable and proper that Mr. Clay should have constituted one of the General's Cabinet.

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It was, however, openly repudiated by Mr. Jackson, and, though he was then here, he regretted the thing, and, further, it would not have done to have appealed to a quite suitable and proper that Mr. Clay should have constituted one of the General's Cabinet.

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## MOFFAT'S LIFE MEDICINES.

## THE MATCHLESS SANATIVE.

TO THE PUBLIC.

**PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS.**  
SUGGESTIONS to Parents and Others, is the new and popular doctrine advanced by the illustrious Goelick of Germany, cannot fail to excite a deep and thrilling interest throughout our country.

[Translated from the German.]

LOUIS OFFON GOELICKE;

of GERMANY;

The Greatest of Human Benefactors.

Of North and South America.

To Love, OYRUS GOELICKE, M. D., of Germany, (Baron) belongs the immeasurable honor of being a new and precious doctrine to the Science of Medicine—a doctrine which, though vehemently opposed by many of the faculty, of which he is a valuable member, he proves to be well founded in truth as any doctrine in Medicine.

He has, indeed, succeeded in his purpose.

This precious doctrine, of which he is

the author, has, however, been

so much opposed by

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## TO THE PUBLIC.

## ATKINSON'S EVENING POST

## AND PHILADELPHIA SATURDAY NEWS.

**A WENKLY Family paper, devoted to Literature, Science, Arts, Foreign and Domestic Intelligence, &c. & c. published in Philadelphia, at Ten Dollars per annum, payable in advance.**

**The author has recently purchased the proprietorship of the *Philadelphia Saturday News*, a weekly journal of wide circulation, and high literary character, proposes henceforth to issue that paper in English, and to make it a weekly newspaper, continuing the *Evening Post*. By the junction of these two journals, the list of subscribers to the *Evening Post* will be increased, and extended this same evening, the author is desirous to make the *Evening Post* the most popular journal in the United States.**

**This plan has been adopted in Europe with the best results, and it is now proposed to do the same in this country, for the benefit of the public.**

**JOHN ATKINSON, Proprietor.**

**Citizens of North and South America.**

**To LOUIS OFFON GOELICKE, M. D., of Germany.**

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the public attention without exciting that sympathy which for their case so loudly called. Yours, respectfully,  
M. CAREY.

Aug. 23, 1839.

A number of new members were added to the society; and on the whole, a more enthusiastic, triumphant meeting has never been in this country, still it would not be so many by thousands as all the slaves expect to have out of so large a number as we have fed this summer, (\$1,000,000).—M. Camille Beauvais, an eminent authority upon the culture of silk, asserts that the French usually lose 50 per cent. of their whole crop.

I think therefore I am warranted in saying that the experiment of Industrial Economy from M. M. Multicaulis, at Hertford, has been a success, and that it will be so many by thousands as all the slaves expect to have out of so large a number as we have fed this summer, (\$1,000,000).—M. Camille Beauvais, an eminent authority upon the culture of silk, asserts that the French usually lose 50 per cent. of their whole crop.

On motion, the society adjourned.

KENDERTON SMITH, President.  
DAVID COMPTON, Vice Presidents.  
S. TUCKER, P. R. FRAZER, Secretary.

## THE SOMERSET HERALD.

EXPRESS OFFICE, MARYLAND.

TUESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 17, 1839.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE U. STATES,  
HENRY CLAY,  
OF KENTUCKY.

Subject to the decision of a Whig National Convention.

63.—The importance of the next Congressional election in Maryland, is every day becoming more apparent. The state of parties, shown by the recent election, as to render it certain, that the voice of Maryland, will decide the political complexion of the next Congress. Never perhaps in the history of the government, was there a period, when a more important election was to be held.

It is, that many speculators in M. Multicaulis, without doubt, thousands of them, are every day losing, and, consequently, exhausting their strength, at lower prices still, long before the time for delivering them in the fall of the year.

But as the silk business is now fully ascertained, to be in a busting, but rather a substantial reality,

and the value of the tree having consequences, far

more important, than any that has preceded it, we will be within the control of the people. Strengthened by the influence

of which this bill confers, the Executive will become the omnipotent branch of the government; and all others,

the Legislative, and Judicial Departments, yes, and

the time will soon come, when the people superior to each, will have to succumb to the overwhelming power,

which they are, now, beset under, pretext of

protecting the currency, and insuring greater safety in the custody of the public money, to confer on the

President. At this time, when the science is so perfectly

presented on the people, it becomes us to consider

what will be its effects, and how far, and in what

way, it will interfere with the business and welfare of

the Public. In doing this, we will not attempt a

lengthened discussion on the currency, which would

be perhaps as little desired by our readers, as a

rough analysis of the subject would be beyond our

capacity. We shall confine ourselves to a few words,

and then resume this subject next week.

64.—**YESTERDAY.**—The Whigs have

carried the State. Governor Jenison, the Whig

Candidate, is believed to be re-elected by a majority

of 30,000 votes. The Whigs have a majority in the

Legislature, and the following day, as we are

now, are about to open their session.

65.—**MARYLAND.**—has gone for the administration.

Gov. Fairfield is re-elected, and a majority in both

branches of the Legislature for Mr. Van Buren.

From the N. Y. Correspondence of the Natl. Intel.

NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER 3.

There is but little, if any, change in the money

market. The pressure is as severe as ever, but it

is hoped and believed that it will be relieved.

Mr. Van Buren is the man to be trusted, and

the most reliable, and the most honest man in

the country.

66.—**YESTERDAY.**—We have

had a very interesting and instructive

letter from Mr. B. C. B. M. We are

now, in full possession of the facts.

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ATKINSONS' EVENING POST  
AND PHILADELPHIA SATURDAY NEWS

A WEEKLY Family paper, devoted to Literature, Science, Arts, Foreign and Domestic Intelligence, &c., & published in Philadelphia, at Two Dollars per annum, postpaid.

The subscriber having recently purchased the proprietorship of the *Philadelphia Saturday News*, a weekly journal of wide circulation, and of a character, proposed to extend to that paper in connection with his own established and well known periodical, the *Evening Post*. By the junction of these two journals, the last of which is to be the publication to be sold, and the first to be the United States. The subscriber will extend this ample circulation, the subscriber is determined to make every effort, which his means will allow. Among the early improvements which he proposes to make in the *Evening Post*, is the insertion of paper and other mechanical changes, which will tend to make the *Evening Post* and News one of the most elegant weekly papers, which the country furnishes.

The public is generally aware that Dr. Peters' *Evening Post* will be sold, and so far, from a mixture of a delusive nature as to be impervious to the changes of time, or climate, which gives them an immense advantage over the majority of medicines, especially with persons who travel, or have to locate themselves in distant countries—

and to which the best in the country will be secured. With these reasons to his presentable list of contraband, the subscriber does not hesitate to point in point of literary merit, the *Evening Post* as the most elegant weekly paper, which the country furnishes.

The news department of the *Evening Post* will be sold, and the subscriber intends to have particular attention.

The editorial management of the paper is committed to a gentleman of high moral qualities, and character, and will be left in the hands of the best in the country.

The public is informed that the spirit, variety

and abundance, both of original and selected literature, will be diminished, under his control.

He has given many, of whom have received the *Evening Post* since its commencement, the subscriber, the following reasons for the same attention to the insertion of sound metals, blended with profit.

His judgment and useful instruction, which in years past has received their approbation, shall be directed to the insertion of sound metals, blended with profit.

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PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS.

**THE MATCHLESS SANATIVE.**  
SUGGESTIONS to Parents and Others, is the title at the head of American Medicine, a weekly journal of wide circulation, and of great popularity, proposed to extend to that paper in connection with his own established and well known periodical, the *Evening Post*. By the junction of these two journals, the last of which is to be the publication to be sold, and the first to be the United States. The subscriber will extend this ample circulation, the subscriber is determined to make every effort, which his means will allow. Among the early improvements which he proposes to make in the *Evening Post*, is the insertion of paper and other mechanical changes, which will tend to make the *Evening Post* and News one of the most elegant weekly papers, which the country furnishes.

The public is generally aware that Dr. Peters' *Evening Post* will be sold, and so far, from a mixture of a delusive nature as to be impervious to the changes of time, or climate, which gives them an immense advantage over the majority of medicines, especially with persons who travel, or have to locate themselves in distant countries—

and to which the best in the country will be secured. With these reasons to his presentable list of contraband, the subscriber does not hesitate to point in point of literary merit, the *Evening Post* as the most elegant weekly paper, which the country furnishes.

The public is informed that the spirit, variety

and abundance, both of original and selected literature, will be diminished, under his control.

Prepared by Joseph Priestly Peters, M. D., inventor and sole proprietor, at No. 129 Liberty, New York.

PETERS' PILLS.

A CATALOGUE OF REASONS FOR USING DR. PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS.

1. Because experience has established their merits, and decided them to be, as also the most popular of modern medical discoveries.

2. Because they are composed of simples which have power to do good in an immense number of cases, without possessing the means to do injury to any.

3. Because they are not a quick medicine, but the scientific compound of a regular physician, who has made his profession the study of his life; and for whose benefit he has sold, and given to the public, a large number of papers in advance of the publication of the *Evening Post*.

4. Because they are composed of the attenuated parts of the human body, which are easily digested, and absorbed, and are easily assimilated by the system.

5. Because they are not a quick medicine, but the scientific compound of a regular physician, who has made his profession the study of his life; and for whose benefit he has sold, and given to the public, a large number of papers in advance of the publication of the *Evening Post*.

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# The Somerset Herald.

"Be just and fear not."

VOL. XII.

PRINCESS-ANNE, SOMERSET COUNTY, MARYLAND, TUESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 22, 1839.

[NO. XXII.]

TERMS OF THE HERALD.  
PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY MORNING.

Two Dollars a year, payable in advance.—If not paid within thirty days from the time of subscribing three dollars will be demanded.

One Dollar and twenty-five cents in advance, will be taken for six months.—No paper will be discontinued until all dues are paid, except of the editor's option.

Postage must be paid on all letters to the editor, or else they will not be taken from the post office.

**Advertisement** not exceeding a square (sixteen lines or less) inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion; longer ones in proportion.

A liberal deduction will be made to those who advertise by the month.

Advertisers must have the number of times marked on them for which they are intended to be inserted, otherwise they will be continued until ordered out, and charged accordingly.

The connection of Mr. GEORGE L. MCNEIL, with the Somerset Herald has ceased;—and the paper will hereafter be Printed and Published by Mr. ROBERT J. WALLER, who is alone authorized to arrange its outstanding business, and receive the dues of the Office. All communications relating to the affairs of the establishment must be made to him.

FOOTNOTE.

From the Knickerbocker for September.  
**Lines to a Bunch of Cherries.**

BY H. B. THATCHER.

Beautiful cluster passing fair!

Ye grow on your peach, in the shining sun;

Ye swing like a circle of many rays;

In the morning's gale and the midday rays;

With an awning o'er you of such bright leaves;

As the thrush for her first-born needling weaves;

And with eddies of perfume breathing around;

From green-wood grove and from blossoming ground;

O crimson cluster! fresh and fair!

Did your life laugh on the shining sun?

But, alas! for beauty! Ye are now gone;

From the shade and shadow of the dawning bough;

Ab! never again will ye gather bright boughs;

Prune and plum, from these sunny skies;

Ye still nod no more to the morning gale;

Though I seek for aye, over meadow and vale;

Never shall twilight loveliness bring—

From the wood or the wane, in Summer or Spring;

Nor the fire's gleam, nor the silver dew;

Morn, or perfume, or verdure to you!

So friendless! so Love's bright eye

Grows dim, like a star in a stormy sky;

When the trials of sorrow and strife,

One's room is thy bed-chamber, sweep over life;

On the greenest branch of Youth's bright bower;

Affection's all capture blight but in you;

Beautiful cluster! would that to be!

Were to be for ever, for things like these!

Oh, would that on all things the bloom

Told, like the victim's wreath, of the tomb!

A New way to Pay old Debts.

About half a dozen years ago, a very worthy farmer in a neighboring State used to come to this village weekly to sell his "produce." He soon found that it was much easier to sell that to get payment. Among others he had trusted a widow two or three dollars. He dunned and dunned her, but he began to see what vexed—no, angry, for the lady was very hasty of her smiles and managed the affair so shrewdly, that the creditmen resolved to "go round her."

After no little effort, he determined to make one more effort, knowing that every person has a weak spot, he thought that if he could discover her, and attack it with all his forces, she would surrender, and get the debt.

He called one Saturday at her house, ran into the kitchen where she was at work, her hands occupied with the various processes of mind, he with all the ease of a sedate but who has experienced his lesson the first time—said, "My Mrs.—I am very glad to see you, but I can't pay you to-day; you must take my next week's wages."

"Oh, my dear madam," replied he, "I did not come to talk about the time; I did not think even of that little sum. I come in on what is more important to my happiness, and I trust to you." Madam, (she directed a grave look at her,) "I am a widow."

"What! and we in York State!" she asked eagerly. "No, ma'am," replied the driver, "it is six miles from New Hampshire, and I am a widow."

"Oh, my dear madam," replied he, "Well, and the lady?" "What! and I am a widow?" she asked again. "Yes, ma'am," replied the driver, "it is six miles from New Hampshire, and I am a widow."

"What! and we in York State!" she asked again. "No, ma'am," replied the driver, "it is six miles from New Hampshire, and I am a widow."

"Well, and the lady?" "What! and we in York State!" she asked again. "No, ma'am," replied the driver, "it is six miles from New Hampshire, and I am a widow."

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"What! and we in York State!"

"Well, and the lady?"

From the N. Y. Correspondence of the Ad. Intell.,  
New York, October 10.

## THE SOMERSET HERALD.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON.

TUESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 22, 1839.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE U. S. STATES.

HENRY CLAY,

OF KENTUCKY.

Subjects to be done, &c. &c. H. H. & Co. & Co. & Co.

## ARRIVAL OF THE LIVERPOOL HIGHLY IMPORTANT!

EIGHTEEN DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

PROTESTS OF BILLS DRAWN BY THE UNITED STATES BANK—PROSPECTS OF THE HARVEST, VERY GLORIOUS—PAUPERIFICATION OF FRANCE—CONVENTION IN SWITZERLAND AND THREE FRENCH STATES IN TURKEY.

The arrival of the British suspension of the Philadelphia Bank, in upon yesterday, and when the Bank of the Philadelphia United States Bank here, a copy of the paper, which came in this morning, was read, it was not with pleasure, but with pain, that the two were heard with people. Never was there more news than now.

The

engagement

of

the

Philadelphian

Bank

here,

and

to receive

the

Bank

notes,

the

Bank















## THE SOMERSET HERALD.

PEACEABLE, MILD, AND

TUESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 17, 1839.

### WHIG NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE U. STATES,  
**WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON,**  
or Ohio.  
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,  
**JOHN TYLER,**  
of Virginia.

THE HARRISBURG NATIONAL CONVENTION.

This national assembly held its session the week

before last, and has performed the duty for which it was appointed.

It was numerously attended, almost

every State in the Union being represented.

The session was opened by a

motion to adjourn.

After a

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630 REVS & CO.

THE FAMILY NEWSPAPER.  
THE LARGEST CIRCULATION IN THE WORLD  
31,000 SUBSCRIBERS.

THE PHILADELPHIA  
SATURDAY COURIER.

A BROADWATER—The following account of the trial of N. Broadwater, alias Tom Henderson, who was imprisoned in said jail charged with having unlawfully passed Counterfeiting in New York, said Henderson is about 6 feet high of dark complexion, blue eyes, long black hair and a downward look, and a large nose; he is spoken to well but looks about 65 years of age. He is a man of small means, but no exchange can be had for his apparel, so that he is secured in his county jail of Somerset county, Maryland, to hold him to the sentence of the Law.

JOHN N. BOWLAND Sheriff  
of Somerset county.

November 25, 1839.

Fall & Winter Goods.  
WILEY & HAWKINS,  
AT WHITEHAVEN.

AS an instrument from the City, with a FULL  
SUPPLY of Foreign and Domestic  
DRY GOODS.

Each to his own mind I offer to you in his New  
year, a very few choice specimens of  
Silks, Drapery, Linen, Cloth, &c, &c.

Clothes, Bedding, Linen, Cloth, &c, &c.  
Linen, Bladders, Gloves, &c, &c.  
Silks, Cotton, &c, &c.

With a general assortment of GROCERIES.  
Whitehaven, November 25, 1839.

S. W. JONES & CO  
HAVE just received their FALL SUPPLY of  
Foreign and Domestic

Dry Goods,  
Such as—Blue, Black and White CLOTHES,  
Mats and Green CLOTHES,  
KENTUCKY JEANS, GLASGOW JEANS,  
and Black English MERINO.

1. CLOTHES—Blue, Black and White CLOTHES,  
Black and White CLOTHES, Linen, Cloth, &c, &c.

French CHAMOIS, Green CHAMOIS,  
French and English BOHEMIA,  
Blue and White CHAMOIS,  
Linen CHAMOIS, &c, &c.

Russian CHAMOIS, White and Green CHAMOIS,  
&c, &c.

French Blue, Black and White CLOTHES,  
Mats and Green CLOTHES,  
KENTUCKY JEANS, GLASGOW JEANS,  
and Black English MERINO.

2. CLOTHES—Blue, Black and White CLOTHES,  
Black and White CLOTHES, Linen, Cloth, &c, &c.

French CHAMOIS, Green CHAMOIS,  
French and English BOHEMIA,  
Blue and White CHAMOIS,  
Linen CHAMOIS, &c, &c.

Russian CHAMOIS, White and Green CHAMOIS,  
&c, &c.

3. CLOTHES—Blue, Black and White CLOTHES,  
Mats and Green CLOTHES,  
KENTUCKY JEANS, GLASGOW JEANS,  
and Black English MERINO.

4. CLOTHES—Blue, Black and White CLOTHES,  
Black and White CLOTHES, Linen, Cloth, &c, &c.

French CHAMOIS, Green CHAMOIS,  
French and English BOHEMIA,  
Blue and White CHAMOIS,  
Linen CHAMOIS, &c, &c.

Russian CHAMOIS, White and Green CHAMOIS,  
&c, &c.

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and Black English MERINO.

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French and English BOHEMIA,  
Blue and White CHAMOIS,  
Linen CHAMOIS, &c, &c.

Russian CHAMOIS, White and Green CHAMOIS,  
&c, &c.

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Linen CHAMOIS, &c, &c.

Russian CHAMOIS, White and Green CHAMOIS,  
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Blue and White CHAMOIS,  
Linen CHAMOIS, &c, &c.

Russian CHAMOIS, White and Green CHAMOIS,  
&c, &c.

13. CLOTHES—Blue, Black and White CLOTHES,  
Mats and Green CLOTHES,  
KENTUCKY JEANS, GLASGOW JEANS,  
and Black English MERINO.

14. CLOTHES—Blue, Black and White CLOTHES,  
Black and White CLOTHES, Linen, Cloth, &c, &c.

French CHAMOIS, Green CHAMOIS,  
French and English BOHEMIA,  
Blue and White CHAMOIS,  
Linen CHAMOIS, &c, &c.

Russian CHAMOIS, White and Green CHAMOIS,  
&c, &c.

15. CLOTHES—Blue, Black and White CLOTHES,  
Mats and Green CLOTHES,  
KENTUCKY JEANS, GLASGOW JEANS,  
and Black English MERINO.

16. CLOTHES—Blue, Black and White CLOTHES,  
Black and White CLOTHES, Linen, Cloth, &c, &c.

French CHAMOIS, Green CHAMOIS,  
French and English BOHEMIA,  
Blue and White CHAMOIS,  
Linen CHAMOIS, &c, &c.

Russian CHAMOIS, White and Green CHAMOIS,  
&c, &c.

17. CLOTHES—Blue, Black and White CLOTHES,  
Mats and Green CLOTHES,  
KENTUCKY JEANS, GLASGOW JEANS,  
and Black English MERINO.

18. CLOTHES—Blue, Black and White CLOTHES,  
Black and White CLOTHES, Linen, Cloth, &c, &c.

French CHAMOIS, Green CHAMOIS,  
French and English BOHEMIA,  
Blue and White CHAMOIS,  
Linen CHAMOIS, &c, &c.

Russian CHAMOIS, White and Green CHAMOIS,  
&c, &c.

19. CLOTHES—Blue, Black and White CLOTHES,  
Mats and Green CLOTHES,  
KENTUCKY JEANS, GLASGOW JEANS,  
and Black English MERINO.

20. CLOTHES—Blue, Black and White CLOTHES,  
Black and White CLOTHES, Linen, Cloth, &c, &c.

French CHAMOIS, Green CHAMOIS,  
French and English BOHEMIA,  
Blue and White CHAMOIS,  
Linen CHAMOIS, &c, &c.

Russian CHAMOIS, White and Green CHAMOIS,  
&c, &c.

21. CLOTHES—Blue, Black and White CLOTHES,  
Mats and Green CLOTHES,  
KENTUCKY JEANS, GLASGOW JEANS,  
and Black English MERINO.

22. CLOTHES—Blue, Black and White CLOTHES,  
Black and White CLOTHES, Linen, Cloth, &c, &c.

French CHAMOIS, Green CHAMOIS,  
French and English BOHEMIA,  
Blue and White CHAMOIS,  
Linen CHAMOIS, &c, &c.

Russian CHAMOIS, White and Green CHAMOIS,  
&c, &c.

23. CLOTHES—Blue, Black and White CLOTHES,  
Mats and Green CLOTHES,  
KENTUCKY JEANS, GLASGOW JEANS,  
and Black English MERINO.

24. CLOTHES—Blue, Black and White CLOTHES,  
Black and White CLOTHES, Linen, Cloth, &c, &c.

French CHAMOIS, Green CHAMOIS,  
French and English BOHEMIA,  
Blue and White CHAMOIS,  
Linen CHAMOIS, &c, &c.

Russian CHAMOIS, White and Green CHAMOIS,  
&c, &c.

25. CLOTHES—Blue, Black and White CLOTHES,  
Mats and Green CLOTHES,  
KENTUCKY JEANS, GLASGOW JEANS,  
and Black English MERINO.

26. CLOTHES—Blue, Black and White CLOTHES,  
Black and White CLOTHES, Linen, Cloth, &c, &c.

French CHAMOIS, Green CHAMOIS,  
French and English BOHEMIA,  
Blue and White CHAMOIS,  
Linen CHAMOIS, &c, &c.

Russian CHAMOIS, White and Green CHAMOIS,  
&c, &c.

27. CLOTHES—Blue, Black and White CLOTHES,  
Mats and Green CLOTHES,  
KENTUCKY JEANS, GLASGOW JEANS,  
and Black English MERINO.

28. CLOTHES—Blue, Black and White CLOTHES,  
Black and White CLOTHES, Linen, Cloth, &c, &c.

French CHAMOIS, Green CHAMOIS,  
French and English BOHEMIA,  
Blue and White CHAMOIS,  
Linen CHAMOIS, &c, &c.

Russian CHAMOIS, White and Green CHAMOIS,  
&c, &c.

29. CLOTHES—Blue, Black and White CLOTHES,  
Mats and Green CLOTHES,  
KENTUCKY JEANS, GLASGOW JEANS,  
and Black English MERINO.

30. CLOTHES—Blue, Black and White CLOTHES,  
Black and White CLOTHES, Linen, Cloth, &c, &c.

French CHAMOIS, Green CHAMOIS,  
French and English BOHEMIA,  
Blue and White CHAMOIS,  
Linen CHAMOIS, &c, &c.

Russian CHAMOIS, White and Green CHAMOIS,  
&c, &c.

31. CLOTHES—Blue, Black and White CLOTHES,  
Mats and Green CLOTHES,  
KENTUCKY JEANS, GLASGOW JEANS,  
and Black English MERINO.

32. CLOTHES—Blue, Black and White CLOTHES,  
Black and White CLOTHES, Linen, Cloth, &c, &c.

French CHAMOIS, Green CHAMOIS,  
French and English BOHEMIA,  
Blue and White CHAMOIS,  
Linen CHAMOIS, &c, &c.

Russian CHAMOIS, White and Green CHAMOIS,  
&c, &c.

33. CLOTHES—Blue, Black and White CLOTHES,  
Mats and Green CLOTHES,  
KENTUCKY JEANS, GLASGOW JEANS,  
and Black English MERINO.

34. CLOTHES—Blue, Black and White CLOTHES,  
Black and White CLOTHES, Linen, Cloth, &c, &c.

French CHAMOIS, Green CHAMOIS,  
French and English BOHEMIA,  
Blue and White CHAMOIS,  
Linen CHAMOIS, &c, &c.

Russian CHAMOIS, White and Green CHAMOIS,  
&c, &c.

35. CLOTHES—Blue, Black and White CLOTHES,  
Mats and Green CLOTHES,  
KENTUCKY JEANS, GLASGOW JEANS,  
and Black English MERINO.

36. CLOTHES—Blue, Black and White CLOTHES,  
Black and White CLOTHES, Linen, Cloth, &c, &c.

French CHAMOIS, Green CHAMOIS,  
French and English BOHEMIA,  
Blue and White CHAMOIS,  
Linen CHAMOIS, &c, &c.

Russian CHAMOIS, White and Green CHAMOIS,  
&c, &c.

37. CLOTHES—Blue, Black and White CLOTHES,  
Mats and Green CLOTHES,  
KENTUCKY JEANS, GLASGOW JEANS,  
and Black English MERINO.

38. CLOTHES—Blue, Black and White CLOTHES,  
Black and White CLOTHES, Linen, Cloth, &c, &c.

French CHAMOIS, Green CHAMOIS,  
French and English BOHEMIA,  
Blue and White CHAMOIS,  
Linen CHAMOIS, &c, &c.

Russian CHAMOIS, White and Green CHAMOIS,  
&c, &c.

39. CLOTHES—Blue, Black and White CLOTHES,  
Mats and Green CLOTHES,  
KENTUCKY JEANS, GLASGOW JEANS,  
and Black English MERINO.

40. CLOTHES—Blue, Black and White CLOTHES,  
Black and White CLOTHES, Linen, Cloth, &c, &c.

French CHAMOIS, Green CHAMOIS,  
French and English BOHEMIA,  
Blue and White CHAMOIS,  
Linen CHAMOIS, &c, &c.

Russian CHAMOIS, White and Green CHAMOIS,  
&c, &c.

41. CLOTHES—Blue, Black and White CLOTHES,  
Mats and Green CLOTHES,  
KENTUCKY JEANS, GLASGOW JEANS,  
and Black English MERINO.

42. CLOTHES—Blue, Black and White CLOTHES,  
Black and White CLOTHES, Linen, Cloth, &c, &c.

French CHAMOIS, Green CHAMOIS,  
French and English BOHEMIA,  
Blue and White CHAMOIS,  
Linen CHAMOIS, &c, &c.

Russian CHAMOIS, White and Green CHAMOIS,  
&c, &c.

43. CLOTHES—Blue, Black and White CLOTHES,  
Mats and Green CLOTHES,  
KENTUCKY JEANS, GLASGOW JEANS,  
and Black English MERINO.

44. CLOTHES—Blue, Black and White CLOTHES,  
Black and White CLOTHES, Linen, Cloth, &c, &c.

French CHAMOIS, Green CHAMOIS,  
French and English BOHEMIA,  
Blue and White CHAMOIS,  
Linen CHAMOIS, &c, &c.

Russian CHAMOIS, White and Green CHAMOIS,  
&c, &c.

45. CLOTHES—Blue, Black and White CLOTHES,  
Mats and Green CLOTHES,  
KENTUCKY JEANS, GLASGOW JEANS,  
and Black English MERINO.

46.